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OFFICIAL BASKETBALL GUIDE

AND
PROTECTIVE
ASSOCIATION
RULES

FOR 1907-08.

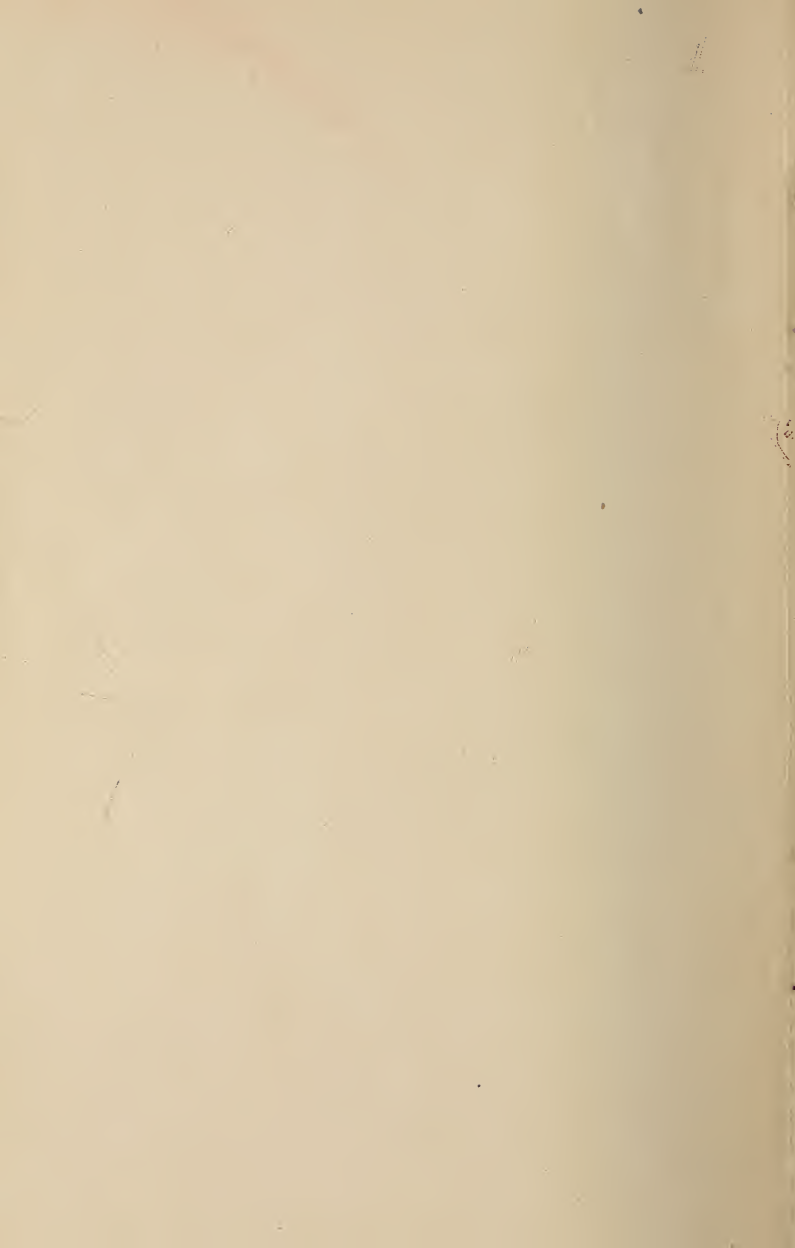
BY

THOMAS H. SMITH

PRICE 10 CENTS

RICHARD K. FOX
PUBLISHER
FRANKLIN SQUARE NEW YORK





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RICHARD K. FOX
PROPRIETOR OF THE POLICE GAZETTE
PUBLISHING HOUSE

Official
Basket Ball
Guide

==== AND ====

Protective
Association
Rules for
1907-'08

BY
THOMAS H. SMITH

Fully Illustrated

RICHARD K. FOX, PUBLISHER
FRANKLIN SQUARE NEW YORK CITY

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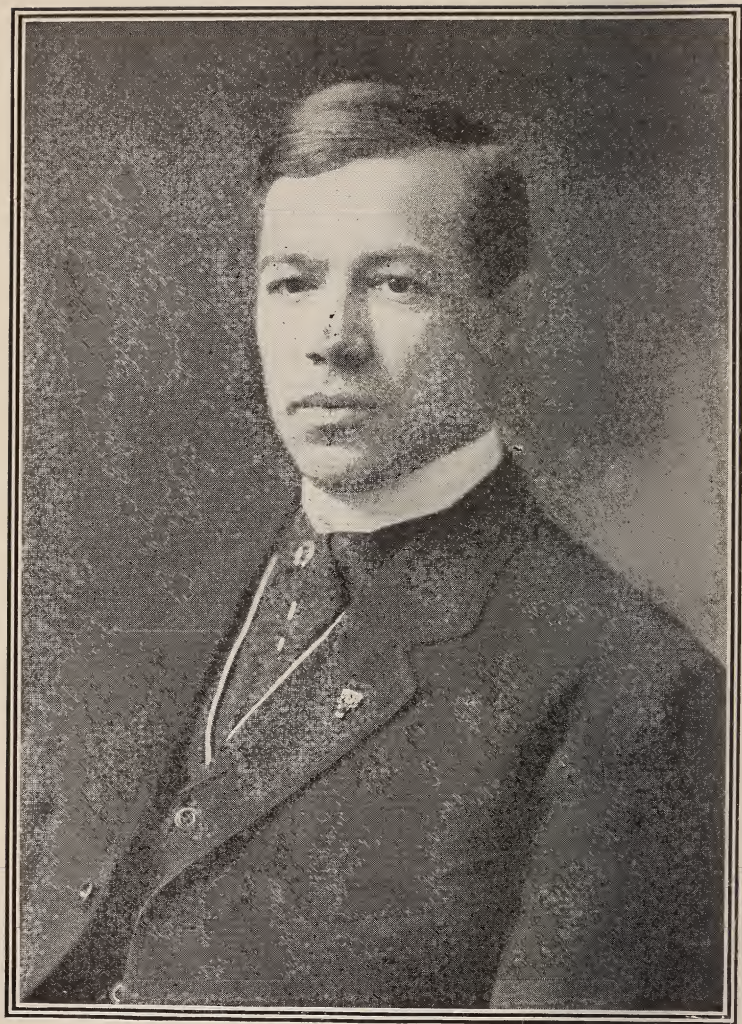
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GEORGE B. SERENBETZ,
President Protective Basketball and Athletic Association of the
Eastern States.

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ROLL OF OFFICERS.

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THEODORE C. JUNG, Vice-President.

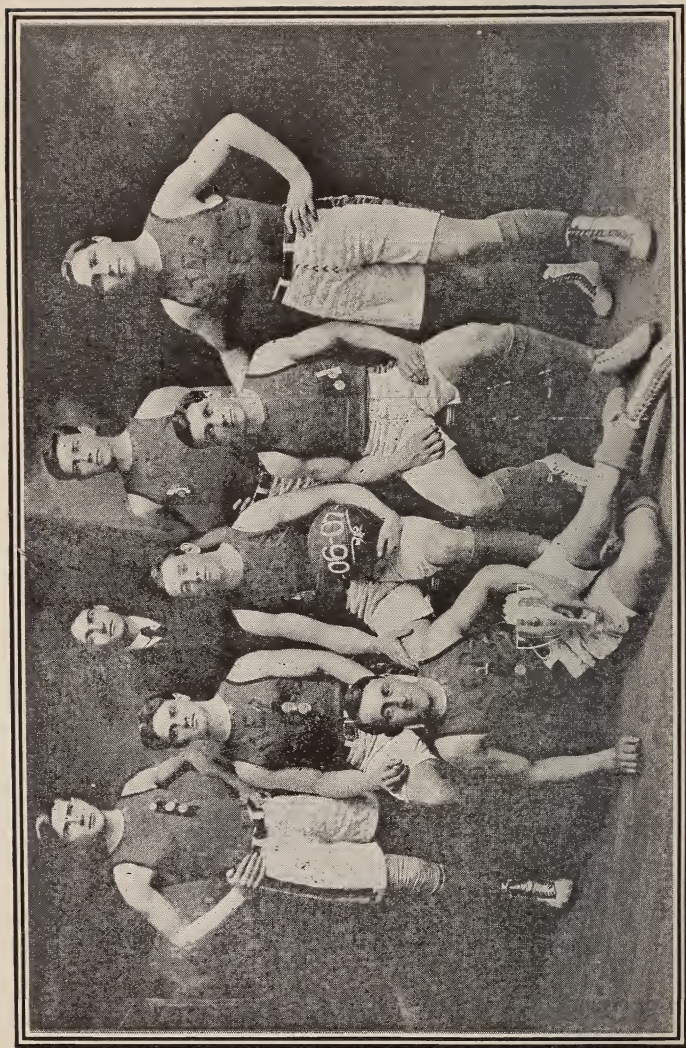
EUGENE M. STREHL, Secretary.

JOSEPH STADELBERGER, Cor. Secretary.

JAMES C. RUSSELL, Treasurer.

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LAUTER PIANO CO. BASKETBALL TEAM OF JERSEY CITY.
Amateur Champions of the East.

Basketball and The Protective Association.

By THE EDITOR.

The Protective Association is in the third year of its existence, numbers considerably over one hundred teams and is generally admitted to be the best sample of practical and effective combination that the game of basketball and its players have had as yet. An organization composed mainly of basketball people, it exists for no other purpose than to help, improve and protect the game, and to be of what use it can to the manager and player who are inclined to be decent.

In the make-up of the Association the team is the recognized unit of organization, and is represented in the deliberations of the body by its manager or his alternate, generally the captain, who wield the voting power. All meetings are open to manager and player alike for the free expression of views, and action is in accordance with the trend of opinion as expressed at the meetings. Thus those who are actively engaged in the game guide its policy, which, to say the least, is as fair and practical a scheme as any.

During its career the Association has won the respect and confidence of all fair-minded people, by reason of its firmness and honesty, and the common-sense lines along which it proceeds. It is consistent, inasmuch as it first looks after its own members and sees that they do what is right by others, applying rational but effective measures to outsiders who trifle with Association teams. It is not swayed by expediency, nor does it lack the courage to tackle any situation the existence of which threatens the welfare of basketball. It has been a powerful agency for the improvement of the game and the elimination of undesirable features, and while it has not done all that it would like to have done, nevertheless it stands pledged to continued effort until all basketball organizations in the United



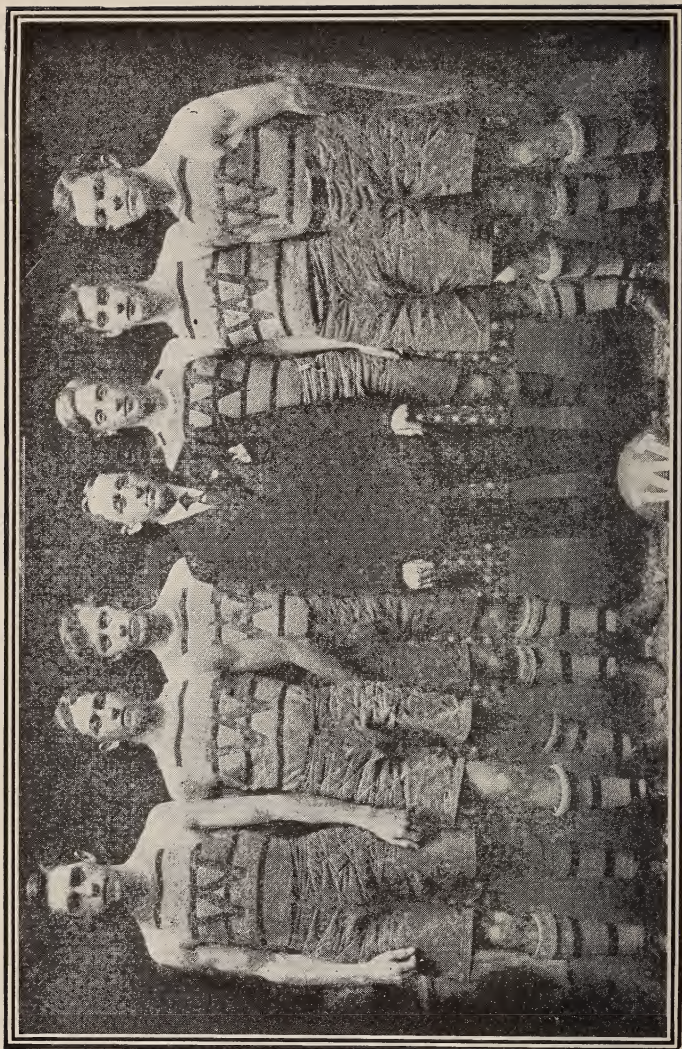
THEODORE C. JUNG,
Vice-President of Protective Basketball and Athletic Association
of Eastern States.

States are in touch with one another, doing their share and working in concert for the improvement and permanence of what is destined to become the national midwinter sport.

The Association believes in amateur basketball as that form of the sport best calculated to develop a spirit of high-class sportsmanship. It also believes that those choosing to play the game for money have that privilege. It does not aim, as has been claimed, at the promiscuous herding together of the amateur and the professional, but believes that both may work together from a common basis of interest for the benefit of the sport, and that the best method of handling basketball is in its entirety.

It would be a little premature to state that the game is in perfect shape as things stand at the present writing, for many abuses still exist and in such form and under such circumstances as make them hard to get at. There also seems to be a lack of reliable sources of information, and this, more than anything else, is responsible for the go-as-you-please system that is handicapping the sport to-day. The Association, believing that the remedy for the confusion attendant upon each team going its own way without reference to the movements of anybody else, lays in basketball people becoming more intimately acquainted with one another, hereby tenders its assistance to all reputable teams. It will gladly assist teams to become acquainted and get into communication with other teams in different parts of the country, and will cheerfully furnish such information as managers may need in order to conduct their business to the best advantage.

Despite its many handicaps and disadvantages, basketball may be said to have safely weathered its probationary stage and to have secured a fairly high standing in the popular estimation. In no case is this better illustrated than in the attitude of the public press toward the sport at present, as contrasted to its attitude of five years ago. In those days the space writer found in basketball a convenient outlet for much journalistic frivolity, and if the truth must be told, the subsequent progress of the game has not in any great measure been the result of the treatment it has received at the hands of the newspapers: still, the sport has continued to advance mainly on its own merits, until it has attained a prominence which cannot be ignored, and the great molders of American public opinion have at last seen fit



WANITA TEAM, NEW YORK CITY, 140-POUND AMATEUR CHAMPIONS OF THE EAST.

to treat basketball, not solely as a diversion of athletically inclined young ladies, but as a sport that the athletic youth of America has taken up in all due seriousness and made his own.

The public also has shown its willingness to patronize and support the game when played honestly and conducted with common sense, and even a vigorous controversy has been helpful, for whatever may be said regarding the questions at issue between the dissenting organizations, it must be admitted that the differences of opinion have proved beneficial to the game, stimulating and contributing toward a healthy interest where heretofore apathy and indifference have existed, and the end is not yet, for without becoming unduly optimistic it is safe to say that basketball has passed the stage of mere interest; interest having gradually grown and ripened into enthusiasm.

Many will remember and few will forget the enthusiasm which found vent for its expression during the ten memorable weeks of the tournament for the championship of the East. The heroic efforts of the massive, rugged, heavy-weight teams for premier honors in their class will long rank as classics wherever tales of basketball achievement are told. The resistless onset of the peerless Lauter team of Jersey City was only equaled by the stubborn resistance of the Loughlin Lyceum team of Brooklyn, and the gallant efforts of the champion Knickerbockers, winners of last year's tournament, to defend their title. As matters progressed it became apparent that the piano players, as the rooters facetiously christened the Lauter team, were slowly but none the less surely forging to the front, winning out in the end by a small margin from Loughlin Lyceum, while the general favorites, the Knickerbockers, were forced to be content with third place this time.

Meanwhile, in the lightweight tournament, subdivided owing to the great number of entries, so that three different tournaments were actually in progress at the same time in New York, Brooklyn and Jersey City, the struggle for supremacy of each locality presented a series of contests exciting enough to satisfy the most exacting; but it remained for the finals to show how great a hold basketball has acquired upon the public, and the history of the game contains no parallel to the thrilling struggle that ensued when "Greek met Greek" and Connecticut and New Jersey each



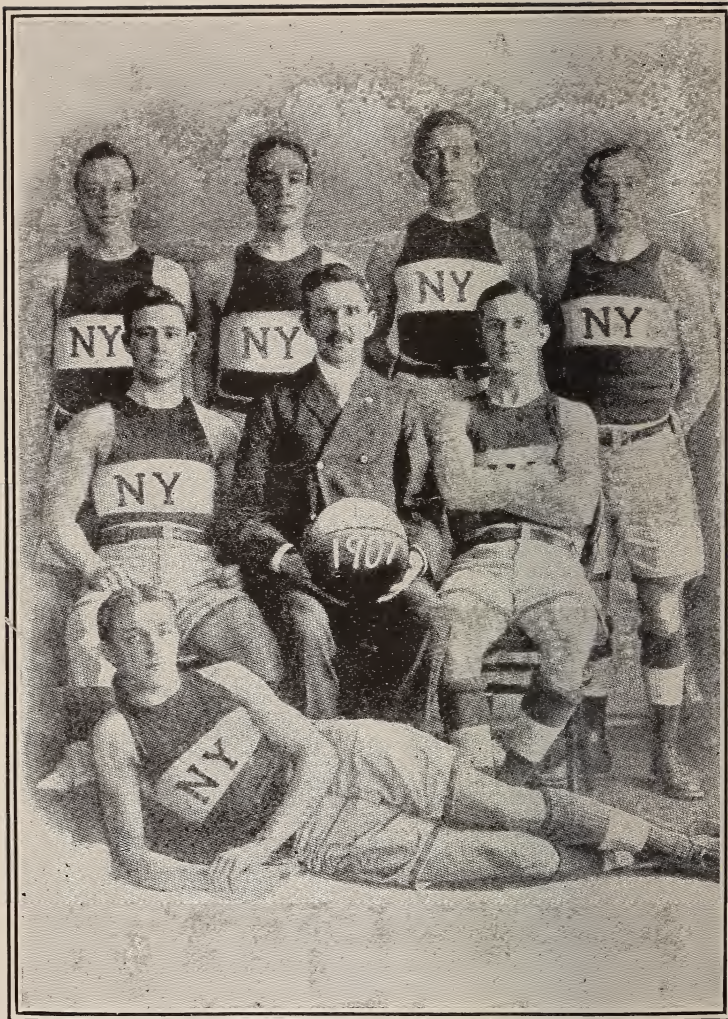
EUGENE M. STREHL,
Secretary P. B. B. and A. A. of the E. S.

sent her best to meet the pick of New York and the best that Brooklyn could produce.

Connecticut retired beaten fairly. New Jersey sacrificed its last chance for the diamond medals by chivalrously declining to take advantage of an opponent in distress. Good as the Brooklyn champions were, they had to lower their colors to the Wanitas of New York, who in consequence will wear the diamond medals, hold the "Bernstein Cup," and be hailed as the champions of the East for 1907 in the 140-pound class, thus ending the greatest tournament held up to date, a matchless display of sportsmanship and a meeting of champions indeed.

No resumé of the season of 1906-1907 would be complete without some allusion to that most happy event which winds up each active basketball season—the annual dinner of the Protective Association. Such an event is said to be unique in the annals of athletics, and repetition does not seem to make it any less so, for of the many guests who had the privilege of dining with the four hundred young athletes who made Reisenweber's and the Circle vibrate with their cheers and songs, none could be found who had ever witnessed a scene to equal it. In the words of one of our newspaper friends, "It was a most brilliant and inspiring sight, and cheers for everybody were continuous. The club rivalry of the season and the keen, tense competition of the championship tournament gave place to a truly remarkable display of fellowship and good will. It was a night of sociability and friendship, and general exchange of greetings, compliments and happy wishes," and "the dinner" is now a permanent event that everybody looks forward to, and a part of the game of basketball as a whole.

A most regrettable incident was the outcome of an attempt to settle the question of supremacy between the Crescent team of Paterson, N. J., and the Company G team of Gloversville, N. Y. In spite of the fact that the team from East Liverpool, Ohio, has a victory over Company G on the Gloversville court, it is safe to say that two better teams than the Crescents and Company G cannot be found from the Atlantic to the Pacific oceans. A series of games were arranged and two games were played, each team winning one; at this stage a dispute arose and the managers of the two teams who had been conducting the affair were



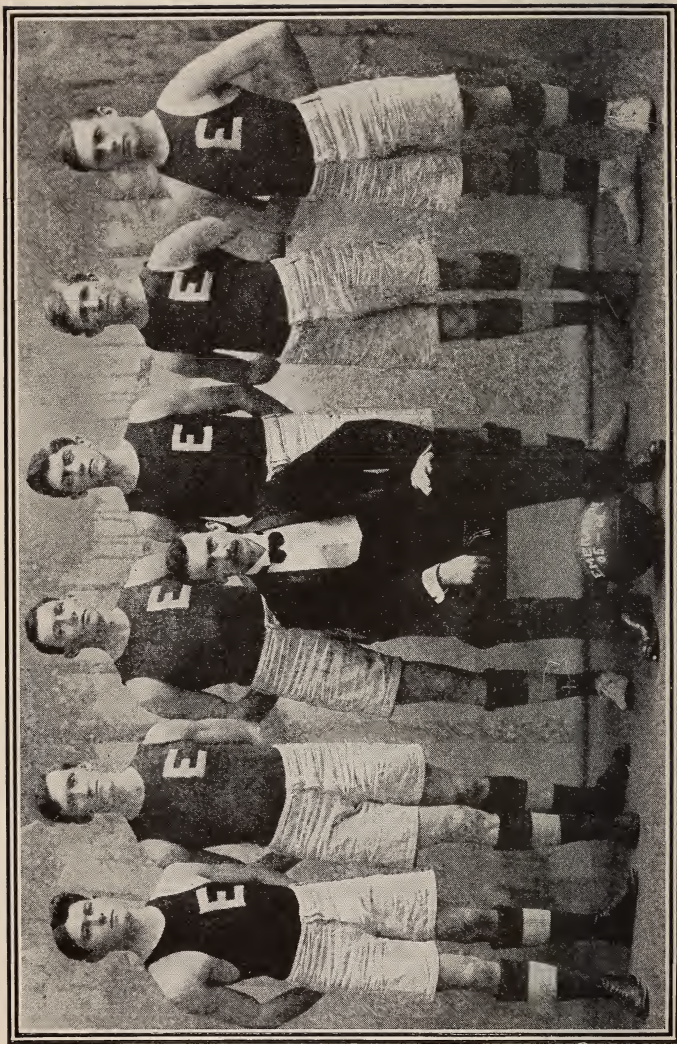
LOUGHLIN LYCEUM TEAM, GREENPOINT, N. Y.
Winners of Second Honors in Heavyweight Championship
Tournament of the East.

unable to agree upon conditions for a third and deciding contest.

Undoubtedly these two managers have made a serious mistake. The Gloversville-Crescent question had been so extensively advertised and so widely discussed that it had practically become a public question, and the public wanted to see it decided one way or the other. A fiasco of this kind is full of sinister possibilities to a game that seeks public favor and support, and if these things, once secured, are to continue, basketball must be conducted in a more conservative, dignified fashion, and championships and like questions must not be subject to the opinions, whims, or perhaps the private interests of any one or two managers, or this or that individual, but must be handled with a proper regard for the rights and opinions of those whose interest constitutes the successful continuance and actual strength of the game.

Serious cause for complaint and concern has lately arisen from the conduct of a certain set of worthies, styling themselves "the Bush Leaguers." The Association willingly concedes that a certain number of unattached players may bear the same relation to the game as the unemployed bear to the general economic situation, and if these players see fit to organize themselves into real teams and go along decently nobody has any just cause for criticism; but such moderation seems to have no place in the creed of the bush leaguer. Taken all in all he is perhaps the greatest peril that threatens the game to-day. He will not go to the trouble of taking five men and training them into good basketball players, but prefers to tamper with the players whose excellence is the result of your expended time and effort. He is the one who saps the allegiance of your best player, tempting him to flit away, often leaving his own team in the lurch that he may disport himself in the line-up of some utterly irresponsible fly-by-night pretence, and perhaps pocket a couple of dollars that represent the sacrifice and violation of principle, honor and decency.

This more than anything else is the agency that is gradually changing the well-meaning, honest amateur into the money-hungry, unscrupulous outlaw. This is the reason for the suspicion and distrust of your patrons and rooters, who naturally feel that something is not right when the same faces appear on your court every other week or so under



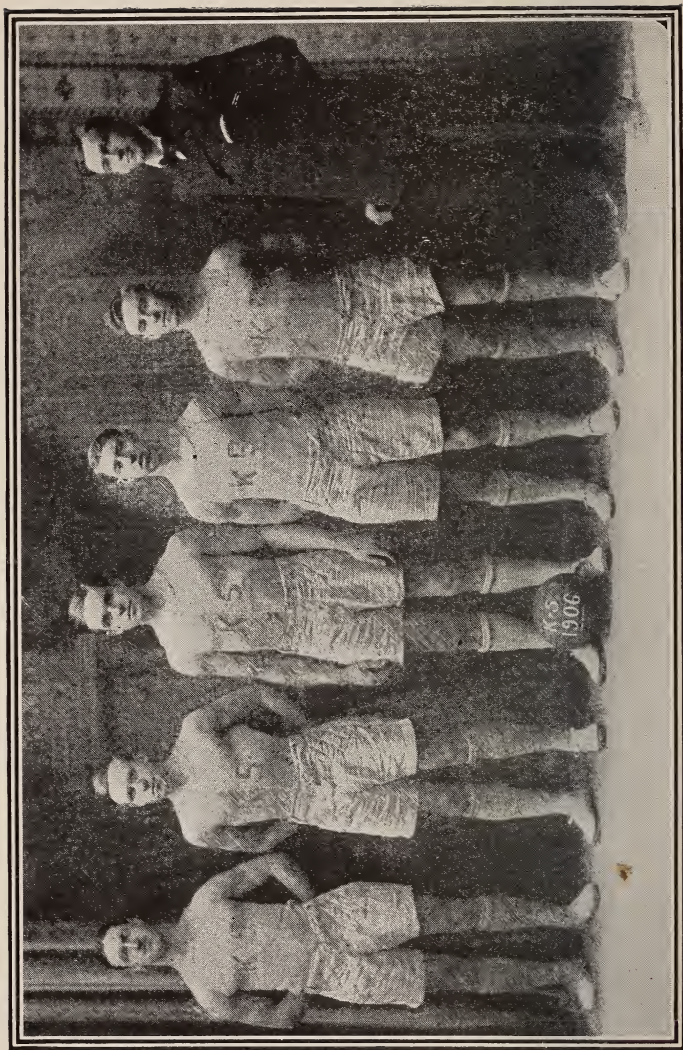
THE EMERALDS OF BROOKLYN, N. Y.
Champions of Brooklyn, Long Island and Staten Island, Winners of Second Honors in
Lightweight Championship.

different names and with a different team. Know Mr. Out-of-Town Manager, that every time you book one of these teams you are assisting to break up some other man's team, thereby reducing the number of legitimate teams upon which you must perforce depend for visiting attractions. Remember, Mr. Traveling Manager, that every time one of your players goes with one of these teams he is helping to keep in existence a set of irresponsibles, who are getting the games that your own team and other legitimate teams ought to get.

Here you have a situation without one redeeming feature that surely calls for concerted action if anything ever did. From any standpoint the bush leaguer is an athletic derelict fraught with peril to every team with which he comes into contact, and his suppression is a necessity if basketball is to win and hold public esteem. The Association is doing its share to put a stop to this sort of thing, and asks the co-operation of every friend of the game.

As in previous years, Philadelphia still holds its reputation as the leading basketball center of the country, and justly so, for in hard, practical common sense knowledge of the game, and how to play it, Philadelphia is well in advance of any other section. In one particular the City of Brotherly Love is certainly unique; it has a league of professional basketball teams, and to the best of the writer's belief, the young men comprising these teams are among the few playing for money who have had the honesty and common decency to stand forth and proclaim the fact. It may be humiliating to have to admit such things, but surely this is far better sportsmanship than the hypocrisy that poses as amateur while actually taking money for playing.

The Protective Association having been organized for the protection of basketball pure and simple, the changes in the constitution of the Association relating to other forms of athletic competition are explained by the apparent determination of the organization handling athletics to debar our members from competition. In view of these facts the Association finding itself in a position where the welfare of its members may demand the furnishing of other forms of athletics for their benefit, will cheerfully assume the burden and responsibility of conducting such athletic meets



THE KNICKERBOCKERS OF NEW YORK.
Winners of Third Place in Heavyweight Championship of the East.

and other forms of competition as the necessities and welfare of its members may demand.

We cannot say that we regard registration with, or the paying of a fee to, any organization as a very conclusive test of a man's amateur status, and we deplore the spirit which would seek to make membership in an organization like ours the sole reason for what practically amounts to a boycott. Since its formation the Association has gone along attending strictly to its own business. It has invariably remained within its own rights and has conscientiously endeavored to antagonize nobody. It will always be found ready and willing to co-operate with those who are sincere in their desire to uphold honesty and put a curb on faking; but it may as well be understood now as at any other time that the Protective Athletic and Basketball Association asks nobody's permission to exist, and has no apologies to offer to anybody for being in business. It was originally forced into existence by conditions not of its own seeking or making, and as long as it is compelled to will proceed along the lines already mapped out, honestly and sincerely trying to do its level best in all that it undertakes.



EXPLANATORY.

By THE EDITOR.

The Protective Association rules differ in many respects from any advanced up to the present time. The changes and additions are the result of a careful, conscientious consideration of the opinions and suggestions of many, who having a long and intimate acquaintance with the game, and being known to have its best interests at heart, seem peculiarly fitted to know what changes time has rendered necessary and advisable. While the subject has been approached in a spirit of fairness to the persons who in past seasons have propounded rules which, to say the least, offer a substantial foundation upon which to base improvement, nevertheless it may as well be understood that in these rules basket ball is dealt with from a practical rather than a theoretical standpoint based on the simple, self-evidently truthful fact that it is a hard, strenuous game, the very nature of which presupposes a certain percentage of vigorous, personal contact and hard knocks to its devotees and that a fast game of basket ball has no place for the timid, the weak or the ailing.

It is expected that in common with every other innovation, the "Association Rules" will come in for their share of criticism, and honest criticism will be heartily welcomed; but the Association will attach no importance nor pay any attention to carping or unfriendly fault-finding. These rules are advanced in the expectation that they will do their share toward securing simplicity and uniformity of interpretation, while offering the minimum of hindrance to the playing of a clean, fast, versatile, scientific game. They are likewise intended to cover that peculiar situation where many teams insist on playing what they call the "old rules," while others can see nothing but a different set of regulations which they choose to regard as "up to date."

The flaw in the "old rules" side of the argument is that while they provided for a perfectly clean game, very few copies of these "'96-'97" rules are in existence, and in the absence of any printed authority, "old rules" have been construed simply as license to do as one pleases, with the exception of running with the ball and one or two other things. While the up-to-date articles seem to have been

so very carefully constructed that actions which necessity demands if the game is to be played, can be construed as fouls by overzealous officials. The "Association Rules" are so constructed as to permit all the freedom of action dear to the heart of the advocate of the "old rules," while including the principal features which make the "up-to-date" rules attractive.

It will be noticed that the cage game has for the first time been recognized and provided for in the hope that in time to come the wide gulf which seems to separate it from the side line game will be bridged in a manner satisfactory to admirers of both.

In many cases the rules are dealt with from the standpoint that the home team will always have an important advantage in games played upon the home court, while a visiting team is under a corresponding disadvantage. In order that this may be equalized to a certain extent, the rules provide for an increased length of the shank of the basket, to the end that carroming the ball may be minimized, and likewise provide that a free throw must be a clean throw; for the real test of a player's ability to score is not his expertness in bouncing a ball from a well-known spot on a well-known back-board into the basket, but his ability to shoot a ball within the confines of a ring eighteen inches in diameter without any assistance other than that of the well-trained muscles acting in conjunction with the accurate eye.

In pursuance of the same idea, the six-foot lane is abolished as serving no particularly useful purpose, diminishing at the same time the embarrassment of the player trying for a goal from the mark, by removing the "running-the-gauntlet" feature and reducing the chances of two points being sneaked through by a fake throw, while giving everybody an equal chance when the ball goes into play.

It will be noticed that in accordance with the Association policy of playing no favorites, and entering into no deals with business houses in the sporting goods line, that no firm's ball has been adopted as the official Association ball. Competition is the life of trade, and from an Association standpoint one firm's ball is as good as another, and an equal chance is extended to all firms manufacturing a ball that complies with the requirements as set forth in these rules.

The alternating of the officials as referee and umpire is

not offered as a final solution of the official problem, but as the plan which, all things considered, has been found to work best. Organization has not proceeded far enough to admit of assigning officials to all games, but when it has, a body of officials will doubtless be organized that by virtue of special training and non-connection with any competing organization, will assure conditions as nearly ideal as human ingenuity can make them.

In allotting a scorer and timekeeper to the visiting team, the rules, while depriving the home team of nothing, allows the visiting team a representation that is perfectly fair and just. Mistakes and misunderstandings will be less liable to occur under this ruling.

Players are held back of the foul lines until the ball is in play in order to establish a line-up that shall be uniform and compulsory. While many players in different parts of the country have been in the habit of taking a position on some part of the court which is deemed favorable to the carrying out of some signal, it can readily be seen that much confusion can result from permitting players to line up according to their own views on the subject, and the change is designed to make a uniform line-up obligatory, furnishing at the same time a given position and definite time from which to start play.

The ball is awarded to the first man over the line in order to prevent the slowing up of the game when the ball goes out of bounds. It would seem as though the opposite side rule has failed in its intent to keep the ball in bounds, and the general effect of the rule has been to cause the game to come to a standstill while the referee decides which side was to blame for the ball going out. The change has been tried at the Protective Association tournament and has been found to secure a fast, continuous game with a minimum of roughness.

If the science of the game consists of securing the uninterrupted continuance of team play on a team, it is equally logical to assume that the same science admits of the advisability of interrupting the other side's offensive play and general team work as a means to that end as far as is consistent with a clean game. There is no good reason why a player should stand idly by and permit an opponent to tackle a team mate who has a chance to score, and the game displays incoherency and weakness that on any pretext exacts such self-sacrifice. For this reason the

block as a block pure and simple has been permitted. It will be found to increase interest in the game by providing players with a duty to perform where heretofore they have been forced to stand and look on; it will double the efficiency of a player by teaching him the importance of co-operation in his team's efforts and of actively helping a team mate by turning him loose with the ball, fairly secure from interruption for a period, be it ever so brief. It will develop versatility of play and adds a feature that will be appreciated by the spectators and it will have no tendency to create roughness, for the use of hip, elbow or shoulder is forbidden, and it will be up to the referee to see that these parts of the person do not figure in the game as blocking.

There seems to be no good reason why it should be wrong to dribble with two hands and permissible to dribble with one. The dribble is a useful feature of the game if for no other reason than that it serves to keep the ball moving when both teams are covering very closely. The fact that a two-handed dribble tends to roughness is overdrawn. It tends to no more roughness than crops up in the situation where four men are closely covered and the man in possession of the ball forced by rule to remain in the same spot with it for a sufficient length of time to permit his opponent to reach him and engage in a tussle. Much annoyance will be obviated through the official not having the chance to construe an inadvertent touch with both hands into a foul.

Out of deference to the claim that dribbling tends to individual play, "grand-standing," etc., the rules do not permit a player to score on a dribble, but allow him the customary two bounces in order that he may better his position and improve his chances of scoring, when shooting for a goal, the Association conception of the rules being that it is preferable to help a player rather than to hinder him.

With these few comments the Association Rules are respectfully submitted to the basketball players, managers, officials and rooters in the sincere hope that they will have at least a tendency toward the solving of some of the puzzles and perplexities which periodically confront them. The rules are not immutable, but will be changed as often as the necessities and best interests of basketball may warrant, and now "line up and let us have some real basketball."



ALL-AMERICAN BASKETBALL TEAM.

Jack Fox,

Harry Haring,

Pete Lamb,

J. Roache,

Charles Muller,

Ed. Wachter,

Harry Hough,

Winfield Kinkaid.

THE ALL-AMERICAN BASKET-BALL TEAM

By ROBERT THOMPSON

That basketball during the last year easily enjoyed a season of unparalleled profit and success has been manifest by the keen interest displayed therein by the American public. Moreover, there has been such a superabundance of high class "talent" that it is exceedingly difficult to decide as to the respective merits of the five men who are clearly entitled to be placed on the "All-American" team.

In view of the splendid array of par excellent basketball players developed during the past year—representing the North, South, East and West—there will doubtless be considerable adverse criticism in connection with the players herein mentioned—due largely to a feeling of local favoritism. It is therefore pertinent to state that they have been selected without prejudice and only after mature deliberation—every phase and feature having been carefully considered before reaching a final decision.

Below is given a list of the players whose condition and "form" during the season just ended were such as to warrant their selection for the

ALL-AMERICAN TEAM.

Center, Ed. Wachter, Gloversville, N. Y.: Charles Muller, St. Peter's, New York City.

Right Forward, Harry Hough, "South Side," Pittsburg, Pa.

Left Forward, Jack Fox, Gloversville, N. Y.

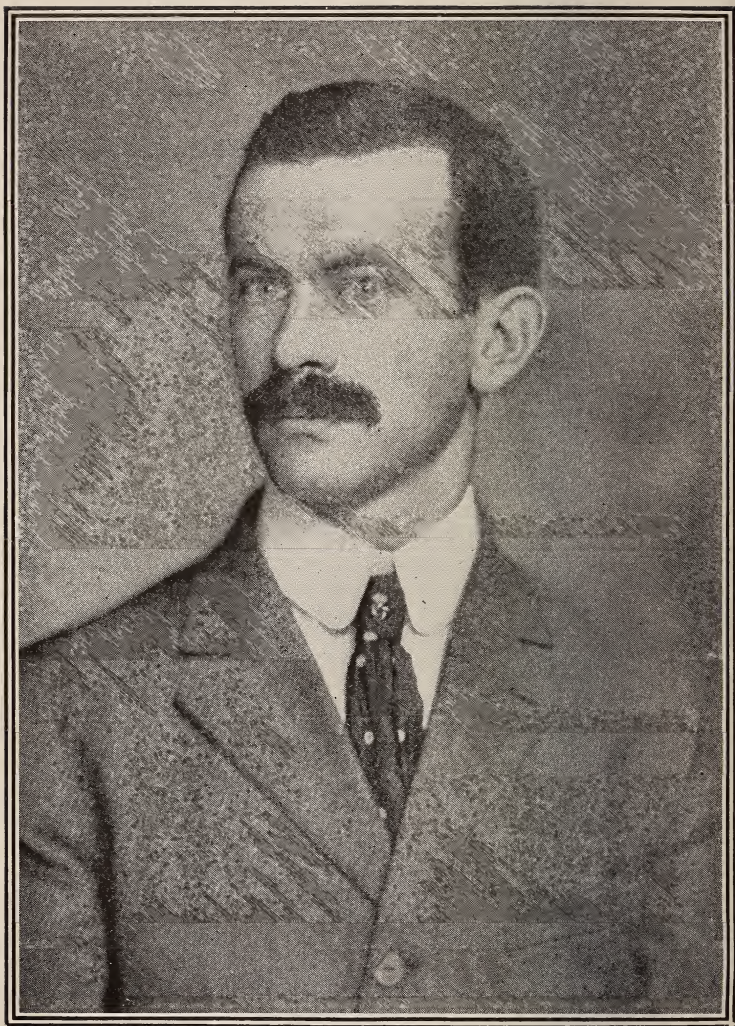
Right Guard, Winfield Kinkaid, East Liverpool, Pa.

Left Guard, Harry Haring, Paterson, N. J.

Alternates, Peter Lamb, Gloversville, and J. Roache, Naval Reserve Team, Newport, R. I.

Center.

While there has been a quantity of exceptionally proficient centers developed during the past year, an im-



JAMES C. RUSSELL,
Treasurer Protective Basketball and Athletic Association of
Eastern States.

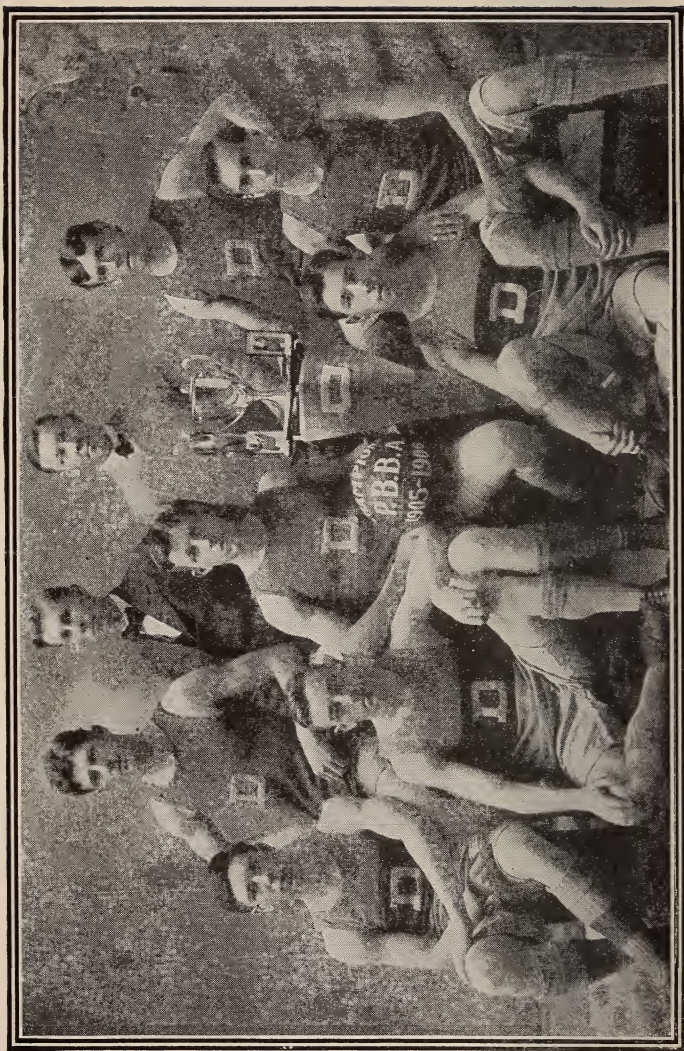
partial judge could not possibly go beyond Ed. Wachter, of Gloversville, N. Y. (Co. G.), and Charles Muller, St. Peter's and South Side, in the selection of the most valuable player for that position. It is, however, impossible, in my opinion, to attempt to separate these two men so far as their ability and actual worth to their respective teams are concerned. The former has lined up against all the prominent teams of the country, and, it is maintained, has never been outscored. He is splendidly proportioned (standing six feet three and tipping the beam at 185 pounds), and his great speed and enormous strength make him a powerful factor in every game in which he participates. Muller has invariably succeeded in outscoring his opponent and is considered by many expert basketball judges to be easily the fleetest and most adept basket-maker in the country. This, when taken in connection with his natural suppleness, aggressive tactics and disposition to sacrifice individual play for the perfection of team work, serves to make him an invaluable acquisition to his team.

Right Forward.

Harry Hough, of the "South Side" (Pittsburg) team, is termed by all who have witnessed his remarkable elusiveness and unequalled "dribbling" ability, as the "Basketball King." That he has honestly earned that title there can be no doubt. In the opinion of the writer he is without question the speediest and most brilliant forward the game has ever produced. His agility and dribbling prowess are the marvels of to-day, his accurate shooting nothing short of phenomenal.

Left Forward.

Jack Fox, of Gloversville, Co. G, has been playing the game for more than ten years. He was in tip-top condition last season and played the fastest game of his career—always succeeding in outscoring his opponent at least to the extent of two baskets to one. He is a strong believer in team work, which he makes it an inviolable rule to practice, and to this theory his success may be attributed. In addition to being a man of enormous strength, he has a record of playing four consecutive years without being "shut out" in the matter of basket-making.



THE DIAMOND FIVE, CHAMPIONS OF NEW JERSEY (140-POUND CLASS).
Winners of Third Place in Lightweight Championship of the East.

Right Guard.

Winfield Kinkaid, of East Liverpool, Pa., was instrumental in winning the championship for the De Neri (Philadelphia League) in 1906. Subsequently he joined the East Liverpool team, and partly as the result of his excellent work that aggregation also carried off the championship. Kinkaid is a cool, heady player and can only be placed in the very front rank of defensive players.

Left Guard.

Harry Haring, Crescents of Paterson, is easily considered the fastest guard and most aggressive defensive player in this section. He is an excellent shot, which is very uncommon for a guard. In my judgment he is superior to any man now playing the game in the matter of passing and covering his opponent. Even if Haring did not play on a team of such exceptional ability as the Crescents, his natural speed and defensive tactics would serve to make him shine as a "star."

P. Lamb, captain and forward of Gloversville, N. Y., and Roche, of Newport, R. I., are of such exceptional worth and of such great value to their respective teams that there is really but little choice between them and the players above mentioned. They are both very speedy, consistent and difficult men to oppose.





THE RIPPOWAM BASKETBALL TEAM.
Champions of Connecticut.

REPORT OF CHAMPIONSHIP COMMITTEE

Protective Basketball and Athletic Association of the Eastern States.

To the Officers and Members of The P. B. B. & A. Ass'n.

Gentlemen: The Championship Committee begs to submit its report of the Second Annual Championship Basketball Tournament of the Protective Basketball and Athletic Association of the Eastern States in five sections, viz.:

Section 1. New York Lightweight Championship Tournament.

Sec. 2. Brooklyn, Long Island and Staten Island Lightweight Championship Tournament.

Sec. 3. New Jersey Lightweight Championship Tournament.

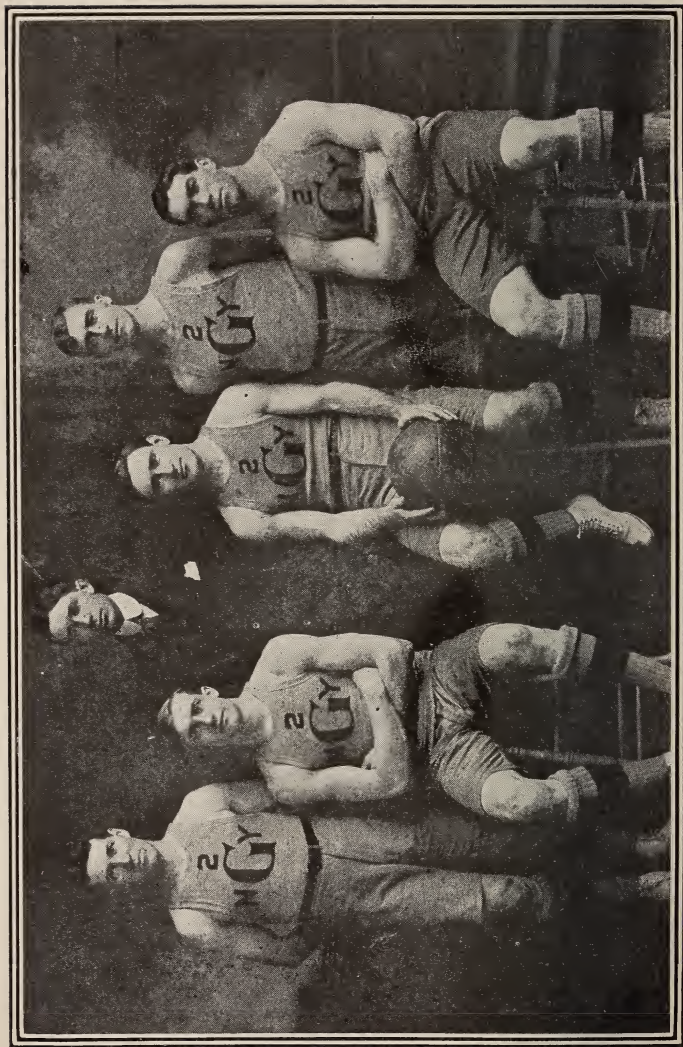
Sec. 4. Final Lightweight and Heavyweight Championship Tournament.

Sec. 5. Recapitulation, Recommendations and Remarks.

The tournament was divided into two classes. One styled the Heavyweight Class, in which no restriction was imposed regarding weight, and the Lightweight Class, in which the average weight of competing teams was restricted to 140 pounds, while no single player could weigh more than 155 pounds.

Time and space forbid the publication of a lengthy descriptive article, even if your committee possessed the literary ability requisite to such a task, or retained the necessary energy, after conducting to a successful conclusion an undertaking of such magnitude as your championship tournament of the season 1906-07.

On the following pages will be found in their regular order a synopsis of the various events as they occurred, without reservation or embellishment. A glance will recall to your memory the stirring scenes attendant upon the settlement of the championship question much more vividly



COMPANY G BASKETBALL TEAM OF GLOVERSVILLE, N. Y.
State Champions.

than anything that your committee could say or write, and it only remains to be said that your recently completed tournament will long remain a splendid monument and tribute to the value of sincere, intelligent, concerted effort

Lightweight Championship of New York.

TEAMS.

Wanderers, New York City.	St. Christopher Alerts, New
Yorkvilles, New York City.	York City.
Pelham A. C., New York	Franklin A. C., Westches-
City.	ter, N. Y.
Wanitas, New York City.	Portchester A. C., Portches-
Nassaus, New York City.	ter, N. Y.

Played at Loughlin Lyceum, North Henry and Herbert streets, Brooklyn, N. Y., on Monday and Friday evenings, starting February 15, 1907.

FRIDAY, FEBRUARY 15.

Wanderers	25	Pelham A. C.....	6
Franklin A. C.....	17	Yorkvilles	9
Wanitas	50	Portchester A. C.....	12

MONDAY, FEBRUARY 18.

St. Christopher Alerts...	18	Nassaus	12
Wanitas	24	Yorkvilles	15
Franklin A. C.....	62	Portchester A. C.....	23

FRIDAY, FEBRUARY 22.

Wanderers	29	Nassaus	11
St. Christopher Alerts...	19	Pelham A. C.....	13

MONDAY, FEBRUARY 25.

St. Christopher Alerts...	22	Wanderers	10
Pelham A. C.....	21	Nassaus	8
Wanitas	2	Franklin A. C.....	0

FRIDAY, MARCH 1.

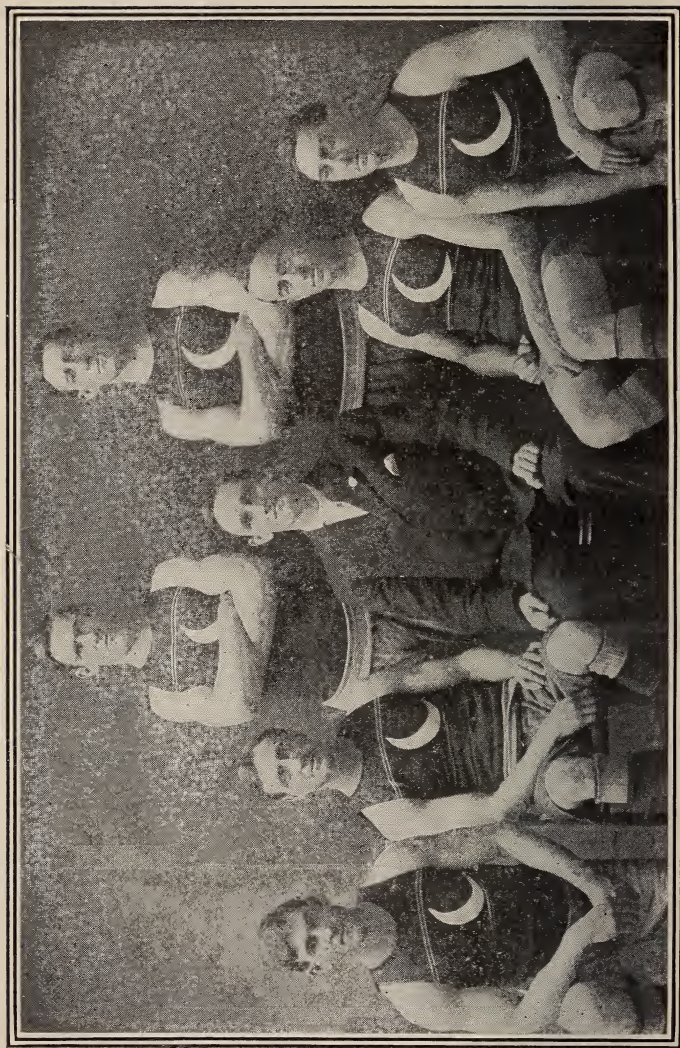
Pelham A. C.....	22	Yorkvilles	14
Wanderers	26	Franklin A. C.....	13

MONDAY, MARCH 4.

Wanitas	2	Nassaus	0
Franklin A. C.....	24	Pelham A. C.....	14
Wanderers	36	Yorkvilles	21

FRIDAY, MARCH 8.

Wanitas	9	St. Christopher Alerts...	7
Franklin A. C.....	20	Nassaus	18



CRESCENT (SENIOR TEAM) OF PATERSON, N. J.
State Champions.

MONDAY MARCH 11.

St. Christopher Alerts...	24	Yorkvilles	19
Wanitas	29	Pelham A. C.....	6

FRIDAY MARCH 15.

Yorkvilles	2	Nassaus	0
St. Christopher Alerts...	2	Franklin A. C.....	0

THURSDAY. MARCH 14, at Second Signal Corps Armory.

Wanitas	13	Wanderers	12
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The Portchester A. C. withdrew on account of illness of players after playing two games, and their games were thrown out.

On February 25 in the Franklin A. C.-Wanita game, D. Sutter, of the Franklin A. C., and McCullough, of the Wanitas, were disqualified for punching. Bible took Sutter's place and Carney, McCullough's. The game went on, and Spain, of the Franklin A. C., was disqualified for punching. The Franklin A. C. finished the half with four men, not having another substitute available. They refused to continue in the second half and the game was forfeited to the Wanitas 2-0. The score at the end of the first half was: Wanitas, 19; Franklin A. C., 10.

On March 4 the Nassau team appeared with but four men and the game was forfeited to Wanitas 2-0.

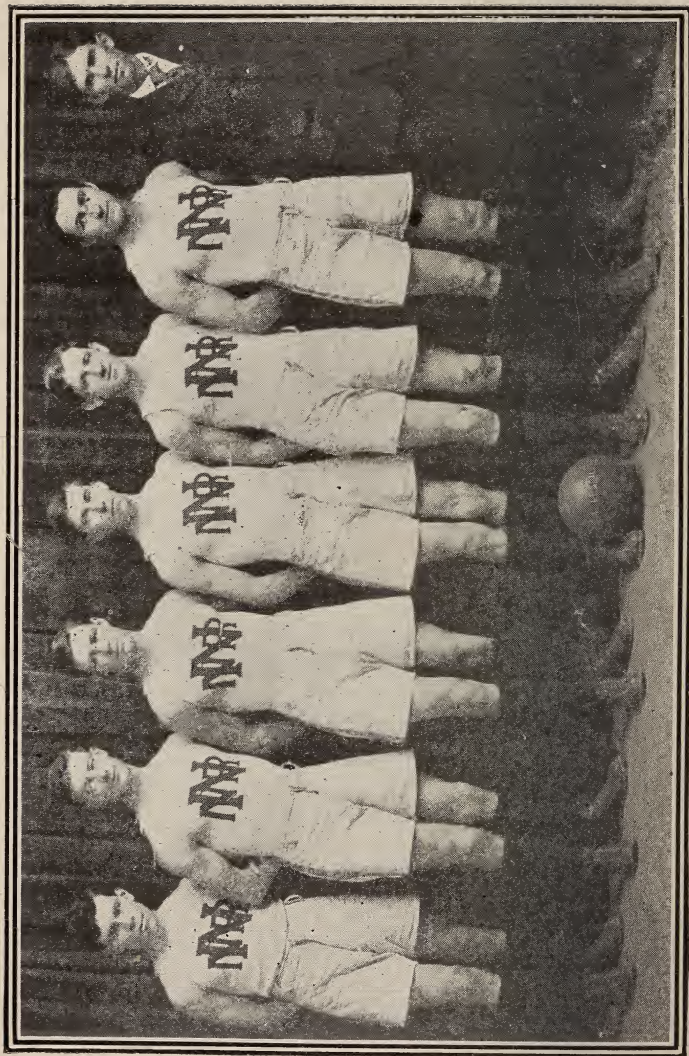
On March 15, in the Yorkville-Nassau game, Fisher, of the Nassaus, was hurt and could not continue. The teams had played ten minutes of the second half, and the score stood Yorkville, 10; Nassau, 10. Not having an available substitute, the Nassaus forfeited to Yorkville, 2-0.

On the same date the Franklin A. C. appeared with but two men, Deasy and Spain, and the game was forfeited to the St. Christopher Alerts, 2-0.

The teams finished as follows:

	Won.	Lost.
Wanitas	6	0
St. Christopher Alerts.....	5	1
Wanderers	4	2
Franklin A. C.....	3	3
Pelham A. C.....	2	4
Yorkville	1	5
Nassau	0	6
Portchester A. C.....	Withdrew.	

The Wanita-Franklin A. C. game was protested by the Franklin A. C., but protest was withdrawn.



NAVAL RESERVE BASKETBALL TEAM OF NEWPORT, R. I.
State Champions.

The Wanita-St. Christopher Alerts game was protested by the St. Christopher Alerts, and after hearing the protest, the Championship Committee ruled to have the game stand as played.

The Wanitas were declared Lightweight Champions of New York and eligible for Final Lightweight Championship Tournament.

**Lightweight Championship Tournament of Brooklyn,
Long Island and Staten Island, Under the
Auspices of Second Signal Corps, N. G. N. Y.**

TEAMS.

Second Signal Corps, Jrs., Brooklyn, N. Y.	Cedars, Flushing, L. I.
Newkirk A. C., Brooklyn, N. Y.	Peerless Five, College Point, L. I.
Nameless Five, Brooklyn, N. Y.	Keystone A. C., Eltingville, S. I.
	Emeralds, Brooklyn, N. Y.

Played at Second Signal Corps N. G. N. Y. Armory, Dean street, near Washington avenue, Brooklyn, N. Y., on Tuesday and Thursday evenings, starting February 12, 1907.

TUESDAY, FEBRUARY 12.

Second Signal Corps.... 24	Newkirk A. C..... 13
Nameless Five..... 43	Keystone A. C..... 9
Emeralds 21	Cedars 7

THURSDAY, FEBRUARY 14.

Emeralds 27	Nameless Five..... 13
Peerless Five..... 30	Second Signal Corps, Jrs. 17
Cedars 17	Newkirk A. C..... 12

TUESDAY, FEBRUARY 19.

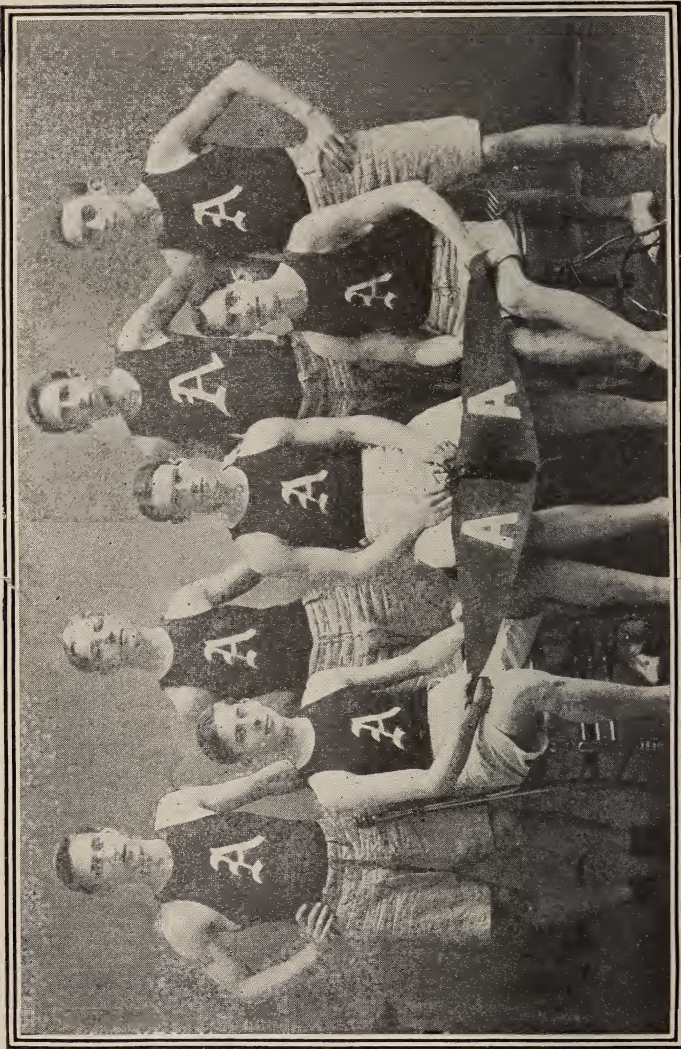
Nameless Five..... 36	Second Signal Corps, Jrs. 14
Peerless Five..... 25	Keystone A. C..... 19
Emeralds 44	Newkirk A. C..... 4

THURSDAY, FEBRUARY 21.

Nameless Five..... 2	Newkirk A. C..... 0
Keystone A. C..... 23	Second Signal Corps, Jrs. 6
Cedars 15	Peerless Five 8

TUESDAY, FEBRUARY 26.

Nameless Five..... 20	Cedars 17
Keystone A. C..... 2	Newkirk A. C..... 0
Emeralds 42	Peerless Five..... 21



THE ALERT BASKETBALL TEAM OF NEW YORK CITY.

THURSDAY. FEBRUARY 28.

Cedars	2	Second Signal Corps, Jrs.	0
Emeralds	29	Keystone A. C.....	13
Nameless Five.....	23	Peerless Five.....	13

TUESDAY. MARCH 5.

Peerless Five.....	2	Newkirk A. C.....	0
Cedars	18	Keystone A. C.....	10
Emeralds	43	Second Signal Corps, Jrs.	13

On February 21 the Newkirk A. C. failed to appear against the Nameless Five and the game was declared forfeited to the Nameless Five, 2-0.

The Newkirk A. C. then withdrew upon advice of the Chairman of the Championship Committee and their remaining games were forfeited to their opponents.

On February 28 the Second Signal Corps, Jrs., failed to appear against the Cedars and said game was forfeited to the Cedars, 2-0.

The teams finished as follows :

	Won.	Lost.
Emeralds	6	0
Nameless Five.....	5	1
Cedars	4	2
Peerless Five.....	3	3
Keystone A. C.....	2	4
Second Signal Corps, Jrs.....	1	5
Newkirk A. C.....	0	6

There were no protests in the Brooklyn, Long Island and Staten Island Lightweight Championship Tournament.

The Emeralds, having a clear title, were declared Lightweight Champions of Brooklyn, Long Island and Staten Island and eligible for the Final Lightweight Championship Tournament.

Lightweight Championship Tournament of New Jersey.

TEAMS.

Diamond Five, Jersey City, N. J.	Crescent Juniors, Paterson, N. J.
Diamond Juniors, Jersey City, N. J.	Rubber Five, Paterson, N. J.
St. John's Institute, Jersey City, N. J.	Kennawah Club, Hoboken, N. J.
	Association Five, Newark, N. J.



ROBERT THOMPSON,
Tournament Official.

Played at People's Palace, Bergen avenue and Forrest street, Jersey City, N. J., on Wednesday and Saturday evenings, starting February 13, 1907.

WEDNESDAY, FEBRUARY 13.

Association Five.....	30	Kennawah Club.....	17
Diamond Juniors.....	28	Rubber Five.....	9
Crescent Juniors.....	8	St. John's Institute.....	7

SATURDAY, FEBRUARY 16

St. John's Institute.....	21	Diamond Five.....	20
Association Five.....	14	Crescent Juniors.....	13
Diamond Juniors.....	20	Kennawah Club.....	9

WEDNESDAY, FEBRUARY 20.

Diamond Juniors.....	22	Kennawah Club.....	26
Diamond Five.....	44	St. John's Institute.....	10
Crescent Juniors.....	36	Rubber Five.....	8

SATURDAY, FEBRUARY 23.

Diamond Five.....	15	Association Five.....	11
Rubber Five.....	2	St. John's Institute.....	0
Crescent Juniors.....	35	Diamond Juniors.....	5

WEDNESDAY, FEBRUARY 27.

Diamond Five.....	2	Kennawah Club.....	0
Crescent Juniors.....	26	Rubber Five.....	12
Association Five.....	14	Diamond Juniors.....	13

SATURDAY, MARCH 2.

Diamond Five.....	21	Diamond Juniors.....	19
Rubber Five.....	16	Kennawah Club.....	14
St. John's Institute.....	20	Association Five.....	13

WEDNESDAY, MARCH 6.

St. John's Institute.....	2	Kennawah Club.....	0
Association Five.....	17	Rubber Five.....	16
Diamond Five.....	26	Crescent Juniors.....	14

On February 23 St. John's Institute, having most of its team ill and unable to play, was compelled to forfeit to the Rubber Five.

On February 27 the Kennawah Club failed to appear and the game was forfeited to the Diamond Five.

On March 6 the same team failed to appear against the St. John's Institute and the game was forfeited to that team.



THOMAS H. SMITH,
Chief Official.

The teams finished as follows:

	Won.	Lost.
Diamond Five.....	5	1
Crescent Juniors.....	4	2
Association Five.....	4	2
Diamond Juniors.....	3	3
St. John's Institute.....	3	3
Rubber Five.....	2	4
Kennawah Club.....	0	6

No protests were received on the New Jersey Lightweight Championship and the Diamond Five, Lightweight Champions of 1905-06, having a clear title, were declared the New Jersey Lightweight Champions and eligible for the Final Lightweight Championship Tournament.

Final Lightweight Tournament.

TEAMS.

Emeralds, Champions of Brooklyn, Long Island and Staten Island.

Diamond Five, Champions of New Jersey.

Wanitas, Champions of New York.

Rippowams, Champions of Connecticut.

Heavyweight Tournament.

Knickerbocker Five, New York City.	Xenia A. A., Hoboken, N. J.
St. Thomas A. C., New York City.	Second Signal Corps, Brooklyn, N. Y.
Lauter Five, Jersey City, N. J.	Loughlin Lyceum, Brooklyn, N. Y.
	Ariel F. C., Woodside, L. I.

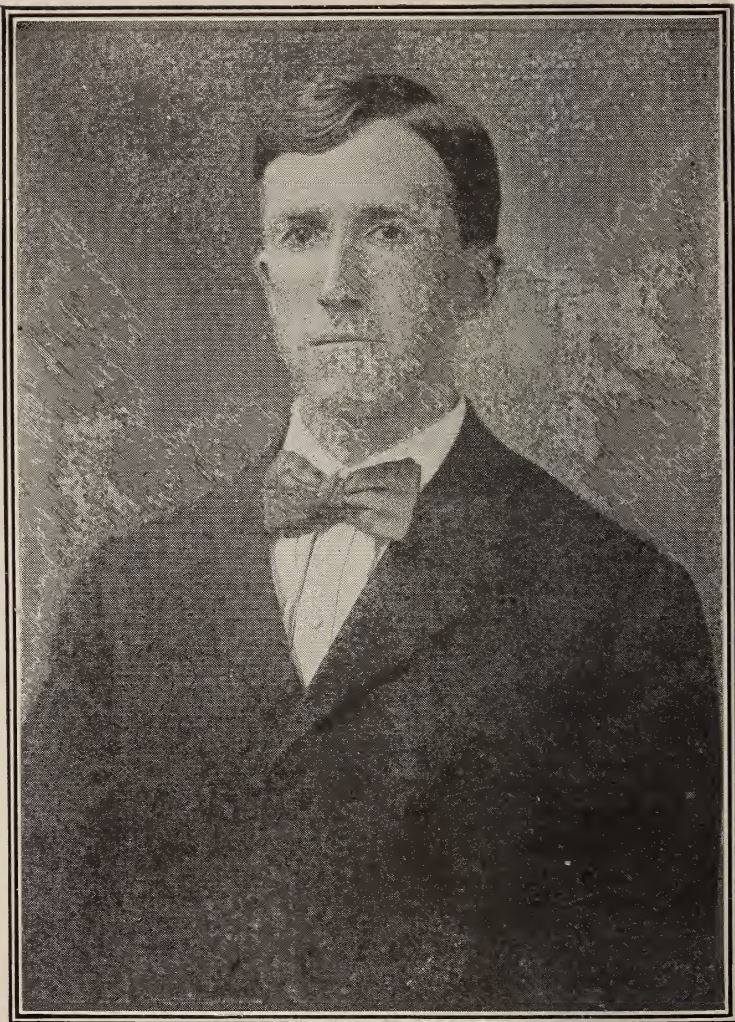
Played at People's Palace, Bergen avenue and Forrest street, Jersey City, N. J., on Saturday evenings, and at Second Signal Corps Armory, Dean street, near Washington avenue, Brooklyn, N. Y., on Tuesday and Thursday evenings, starting Saturday, March 23, 1907.

SATURDAY, MARCH 23, at People's Palace.

Lauter Five.....	19	Xenia A. A.....	7
Knickerbocker A. C....	23	St. Thomas A. C.....	10
Loughlin Lyceum.....	40	Ariel F. C.....	9

TUESDAY, APRIL 2, at Second Signal Corps Armory.

Second Signal Corps.....	26	Ariel F. C.....	14
Loughlin Lyceum.....	2	St. Thomas A. C.....	0
Emeralds, Brooklyn Champions	16	Diamond Five, N. J. Champions	14



GEORGE P. SPINDLER,
Tournament Official.

THURSDAY, APRIL 4, at Second Signal Corps Armory.

Knickerbocker A. C.....	32	Second Signal Corps....	17
Xenia A. A.....	25	Ariel F. C.....	23
Lauter Five.....	2	St. Thomas A. C.....	0

SATURDAY, APRIL 6, at People's Palace.

Lauter Five.....	2	Loughlin Lyceum.....	0
Knickerbocker Five.....	17	Xenia A. A.....	9
Wanitas, N. Y. Cham- pions	20	Rippowams, Connecticut Champions	10

TUESDAY, APRIL 9, at Second Signal Corps Armory.

Loughlin Lyceum.....	34	Second Signal Corps....	12
Ariel F. C.....	2	St. Thomas A. C.....	0
Lauter Five.....	13	Knickerbocker Five.....	6

THURSDAY, APRIL 11, at Second Signal Corps Armory.

Second Signal Corps....	2	St. Thomas A. C.....	0
Loughlin Lyceum.....	33	Xenia A. A.....	18
Diamond Five, N. J. Champions	2	Wanitas, N. Y. Cham- pions	0

SATURDAY, APRIL 13, at People's Palace.

Lauter Five	50	Ariel F. C.....	6
Xenia A. A.....	2	St. Thomas A. C.....	0
Diamond Five, N. J. Champions	33	Rippowams, Connecticut Champions	21

TUESDAY, APRIL 16, at Second Signal Corps Armory.

Second Signal Corps....	2	Xenia A. A.....	0
Loughlin Lyceum.....	19	Knickerbocker Five.....	16
Emeralds, B'klyn Cham- pions	2	Rippowams, Connecticut Champions	0

THURSDAY, APRIL 18, at Second Signal Corps Armory.

Lauter Five.....	29	Second Signal Corps....	5
Knickerbocker Five.....	2	Ariel F. C.....	0
Wanitas, N. Y. Cham- pions	11	Emeralds, B'klyn Cham- pions	7

On Tuesday, April 2, in the Loughlin Lyceum-St. Thomas A. C. game, Ruckert, of the latter team, threw his arm out and the game was forfeited to Loughlin Lyceum, 2-0. The teams had played one half and the score stood Loughlin Lyceum, 14; St. Thomas A. C., 6. Not having an available substitute, the St. Thomas A. C. withdrew from the tournament and their remaining games were declared forfeited.

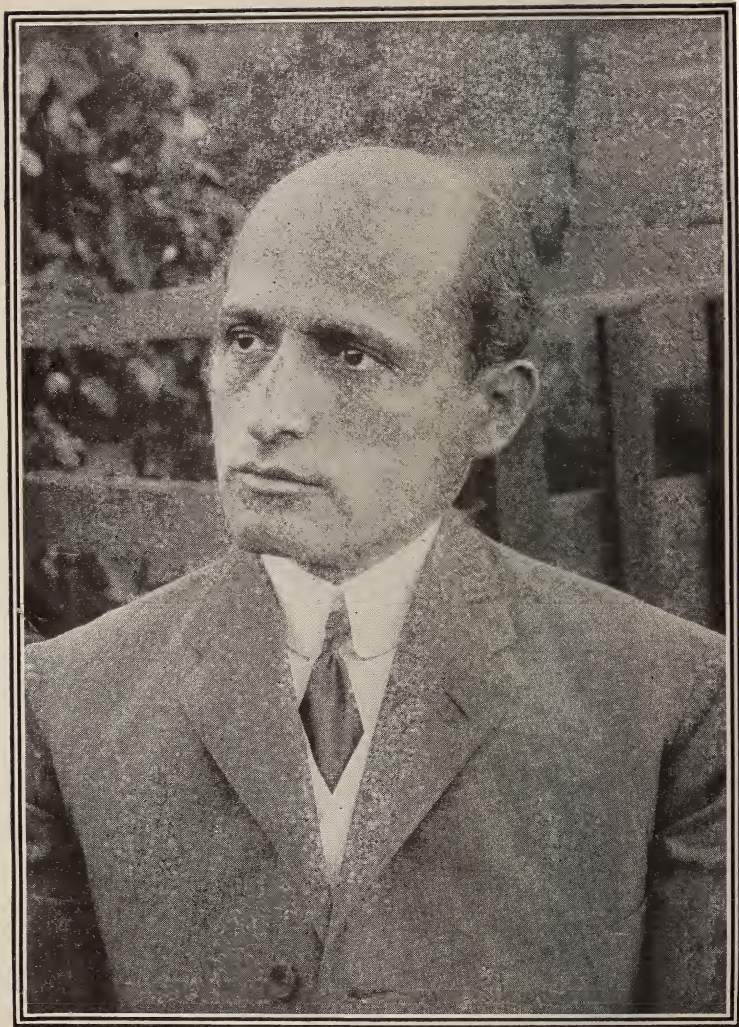


CRESCENT JUNIORS OF PATERSON, N. J.

On the same evening in the first game of the Final Lightweight Tournament, the Diamond Five, Lightweight Champions of New Jersey, and the Emeralds, Lightweight Champions of Brooklyn, Long Island and Staten Island, were tied at the expiration of playing time with the score 14 all. The Emeralds won after an extra period of five minutes.

On April 6 in the Lauter Five-Loughlin Lyceum game, with the score 23-12 in favor of the Lauter Five, and with three minutes to play, an excited rooter rushed upon the court and the great crowd of spectators, believing that the game was over, swarmed upon the floor. The referee, Mr. Arthur Cameron, asked the timekeeper, Mr. Herbert Evans, if time had expired, and upon being informed to the contrary, he immediately ordered the teams to line up. Mr. Joseph Reydel, manager of the Loughlin Lyceum team, refused to bring his team upon the floor, claiming that they had donned their street clothes. The Chairman of the Championship Committee, knowing that it was impossible for the Loughlin Lyceum team to make such a "lightning change" in such a short space of time, also requested Mr. Reydel to have his team play out the game, but Mr. Reydel was obdurate and refused. After allowing the necessary three minutes, and more, the Lauter Five having their full team upon the floor, Mr. Cameron, the referee, ordered them to line up and he then tossed the ball up at center, the Lauter Five scoring a goal, and as the Loughlin Lyceum team failed to appear, declared the game forfeited to Lauter Five, 2-0. The game was protested by Mr. Joseph Reydel, manager of the Loughlin Lyceum team, and at a meeting of the Championship Committee held at Emanon Club, 337 West Fiftieth street, Manhattan, the committee ruled that Mr. Reydel had no grounds for a protest.

On April 11 in the Wanita-Diamond Five game, Fiske of the Wanitas was found to be four pounds over weight. After the heroic effort of a hard run, Fiske tipped the scales at 158 pounds. The Chairman of the Championship Committee then informed the managers and captains of both teams that the game could not be played as a championship contest. Mr. Brown, acting manager, and Mr. Arrison, captain, of the Diamond Five team, declared that



JOS. BERNSTEIN,
Donor of the Bernstein Cup.

they would waive the weight question and desired the game to count as a championship game. The Chairman of the Championship Committee permitted the game to be played with the understanding that the contest should be reported as a game forfeited to Diamond Five and that as such it should be reported to the Association for final action. In conjunction with this it may be stated that the Emerald team would enter no protest against said game, and if the tournament is awarded to the Wanitas on said game, they, the Emerald team, will cheerfully abide by the decision of the Association.

On April 16 the Xenia A. A. appeared for their game against the Second Signal Corps team with but four men and forfeited to the Second Signal Corps, 2-0.

On the same date Hay, center of the Rippowams, was found to be three pounds over weight. The Rippowams started the game with Morrison playing center and when the score in the first half stood 14 to 0 in favor of the Emeralds, Mr. McGuinness, manager of the Rippowams, forfeited the game and put in Hay to finish the contest as an exhibition game. The final score was Emeralds, 40; Rippowams, 16.

On February 18 the Ariel Field Club, in order to catch a train, forfeited to the Knickerbocker Five, 2-0.

The teams finished as follows:

Heavyweight Class.

	Won.	Lost.
Lauter Five.....	6	0
Loughlin Lyceum.....	5	1
Knickerbocker Five.....	4	2
Second Signal Corps.....	3	3
Xenia A. A.....	2	4
Ariel F. C.....	1	5
St. Thomas A. C.....	0	6

The Lauter Five are declared Heavyweight Champions of the Protective Basketball and Athletic Association of the Eastern States for the season 1906-07. Loughlin Lyceum, second place and Knickerbocker Five, third place.

The committee awaits decision of the general body before awarding the Lightweight Championship.

In accordance with a motion made, seconded and carried at a general meeting of the Protective Basketball and Ath-



WILLIAM WALSH,
Tournament Official.

letic Association of the Eastern States, held at the Emanon Club, 337 West Fiftieth street, Manhattan, on Tuesday evening, April 23, 1907, the Championship Committee declared the Wanitas Lightweight Champions, Emeralds second, and Diamond Five third.

Final Score Lightweight Class.

	Won.	Lost.
Wanitas	3	0
Emeralds.	2	1
Diamond Five	1	2
Rippowams	0	3

RECOMMENDATIONS.

The committee recommends that a vote of thanks be extended to Messrs. George S. Dayton & Co. for so kindly furnishing balls and schedules used in the tournament.

That a vote of thanks be extended to Mr. Charles Wright, of the Lauter Piano Company, for his kindness in furnishing schedules.

That a vote of thanks be extended to Mr. A. Yager, sporting editor of the Brooklyn Daily Eagle, for his kindness in furnishing score cards and for the publication of facts relative to the tournament.

That a vote of thanks be extended to Rev. John L. Scudder of the People's Palace and Captain Bigelow of the Second Company Signal Corps, for the kind and courteous treatment extended to the competitors in the tournament.

That a vote of thanks be extended to Mr. Thomas H. Smith, chief official and his staff of assistants, Messrs. Thompson, McWade, Spindler, Walsh, Cameron, Bruggeman, Hoag and Goate for services rendered.

That a vote of thanks be extended to the following: Mr. John D. Russell, scorekeeper; Messrs. Herbert Evans, John K. Moors, J. Newkirk and C. Palmer, timekeepers; Messrs. H. Chevanney, Clyde N. Rickard and John K. Moors, weighers; Mr. J. Nelson Clinch, floor marshal; Messrs. Theo. C. Jung and A. H. Delfausse, printing and press

Inasmuch as there were a number of teams competing that were outclassed and had practically no chance, the



E. B. GOATE,
Tournament Official.

committee deems it advisable that in future tournaments some plan be devised to ascertain a team's championship qualifications before accepting its entry.

We further recommend that not more than two games be played on one night.

We recommend that the rules committee introduce a rule to prevent any player from interfering with a pass-in from out of bounds. The habit of certain players to interfere with a pass-in retards the game and in many cases has been the cause of much dispute.

The presentation of prizes took place at the Second Annual Dinner of the Protective Basketball and Athletic Association of the Eastern States, held at Reisenweber's, Columbus Circle, New York City, on Saturday evening, May 11, 1907.

The Championship Committee, having performed its duties to the best of its ability, respectfully begs to be discharged.

JAMES C. RUSSELL,
THOMAS BIBLE,
JOHN CLARK.





CHARLES P. McWADE,
Tournament Official.

OFFICIALS.

Good, Bad and Indifferent.

By GEORGE P. SPINDLER.

While there may be a certain amount of truth in the remark that officials are simply a necessary evil in a game of basket ball, the real truth of the matter is that the men who officiate at games are factors of prime importance; for the very reason that it is in their power to make or spoil a game. The contesting teams can be of indifferent calibre and still, in the hands of a first-class set of officials, present a contest in which the interest will be sustained throughout, while in the hands of an indifferent set of officials the efforts of the best two teams in existence can be made a veritable farce and a source of weariness to the beholder.

In the opinion of the writer this very important phase of the game has never received the consideration that it should, and many of the complications attributed to rules, old and new, have been the result not so much of faulty rules, as of the whims, peculiarities, misconceptions, etc., of the persons sent forth to officiate.

In mentioning the desirable, and, in fact, indispensable qualities an official should possess, the primary essential would seem to be that he should know the game; he should also know the rules and be perfectly posted on the general and official interpretation thereof, and he should be one that is accustomed to handling games, for good officials are the result of long experience and training; they do not spring into existence over night.

Impartiality is equally important; no referee or umpire should be in any way connected with either of the competing teams and, preferably, he should not be a person known to be on terms of intimacy with either team or any player thereon. An official may be a perfectly conscientious, honest man; but if he is in the habit of handling games continually for any one team he insensibly becomes accustomed to that team's style of play and is more than likely to be influenced by it in his enforcement of the rules.

In the case of a person who officiates at the home games



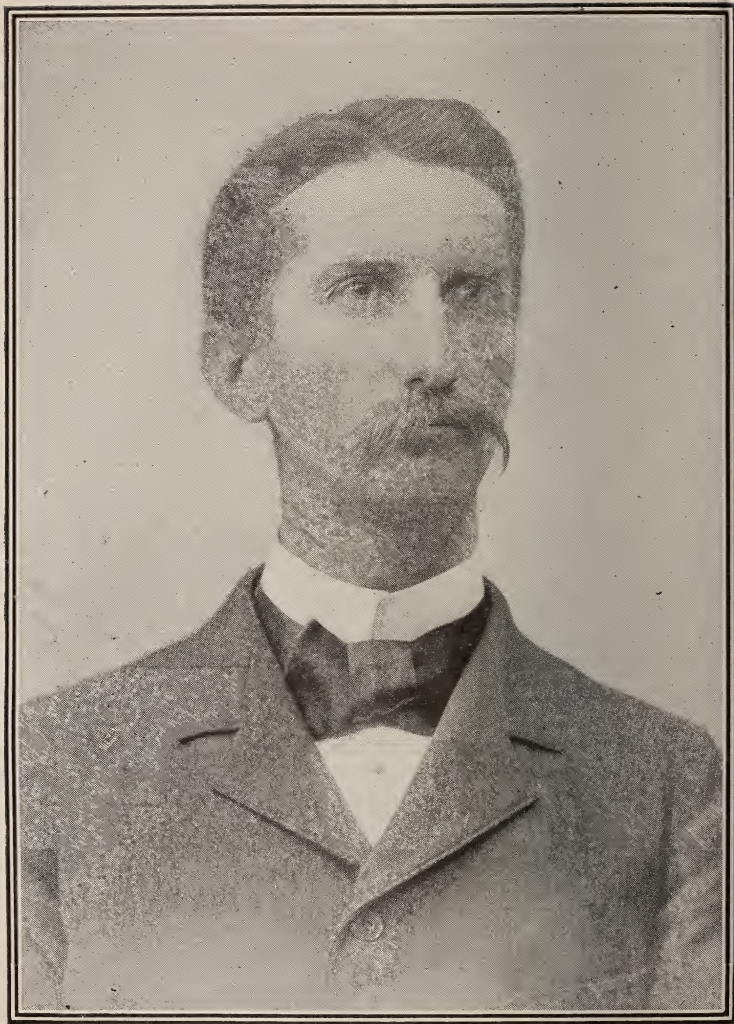
ST. THOMAS A. C. TEAM, NEW YORK CITY.

of any particular team, receiving his expenses and perhaps a small bonus in addition for his services, it is nonsensical to expect that a strange visiting team will receive the same consideration at his hands as the organization that practically employs him.

Quickness is another indispensable attribute. The official should be a man capable of covering ground rapidly; always keeping in the vicinity of the play while exercising due care not to get into the way of the players. Decisions should be quick, almost to the point of anticipation, especially in the case of an "out of bounds" and in forestalling if possible a tussle for a "held ball," which experience has demonstrated to be the origin of most of the roughing.

An official who knows his business is usually strict but seldom severe; his intelligence enables him to observe the difference between an accident and a violation, and his decisions are given as much with reference to the spirit as to the letter of the rules; in addition he possesses the rare virtue of knowing when to refrain from blowing his whistle as well as when he ought to blow it, for, strange as it may seem, it is a recognized fact, and players and patrons of the game are beginning to realize that the cleanest games and best all-round results are not derived from the constant use of the whistle, which seems to have a tendency to interrupt the play, thus breaking up the team work and generating a feeling of irritation which manifests itself in the players roughing it up with one another, possibly for lack of opportunity to rough it up with the man with the whistle.

Your ideal official, if there is such a thing, knows that there is no law compelling him to officiate if he doesn't want to; consequently he knows what to expect when he assumes the position and is prepared for the various pleasantries and other things which usually fall to the official's share. In most cases he will be found to be a business-like, unobtrusive sort of fellow, who simply gives his decision and lets it go at that. Knowing that his duty lies mostly within the boundary lines he is utterly oblivious to the criticism or commendation of the spectators and treats them just about the same as though they were not present. He doesn't converse with or answer the questions of the inquisitive ones along the side lines and he never talks to the players or permits them to talk to him except as provided by rule.



REV. JOHN L. SCUDDER,
People's Palace, Jersey City, N. J.

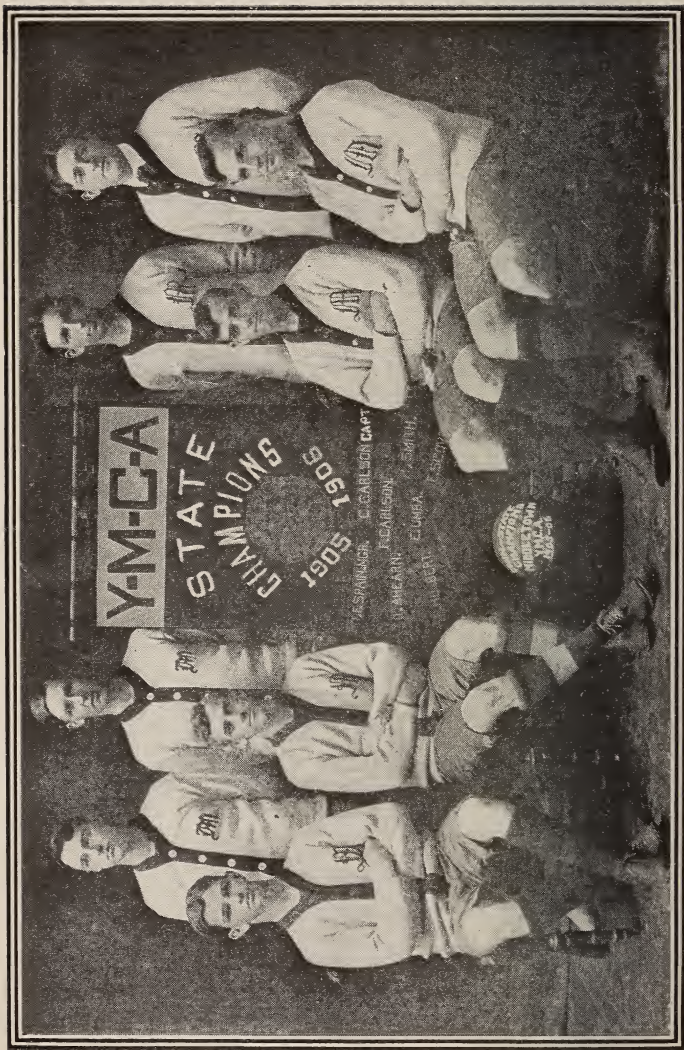
All violations look alike to him; he has no pet fouls, but it will be noticed that he doesn't run amuck on "holding the ball to the chest" while losing sight of the surreptitious uppercut or the elbow in the solar plexus. He has as sharp an eye for a trip as he has for an extra step with the ball. He is not afraid to allow a goal that a team is entitled to or to refuse to allow a goal that a team is not entitled to, and he will not hesitate to disqualify a dirty player, even though people may not like it or one team is left to play the game out with four men.

In the hands of this kind of an official players are at their best. The dirty player fears him and the clean player respects him, while each realizes that he is at liberty to play the best game that is in him as long as he confines himself to clean basket ball. You will not find many players taking any liberties with him.

No bluffing, trickery or cajolery will induce this official to abate or overstep his authority. Don't ask him to decide any bets, for he knows that no rule ever gave any basket ball official that power, and in so doing he would be guilty of foolish intermeddling in the financial affairs of other people of which, as a good square official, he should know absolutely nothing.

If it is found impossible to combine all these features of commission and omission in one personality, by all means beware of going to the other extreme and permitting freaks to handle games; if possible steer clear of the fussy, conceited, self-important individual. He never makes a good official for the reason that in nine cases out of ten he will attempt to make himself the predominating feature of the game. It is difficult to make him understand that the spectators are present for any other reason than to see him officiate. His actions are governed by trifles, his decisions stupid or otherwise are infallible, and any attempt to question or explain is a personal affront. Forty minutes in the hands of such an official is guaranteed to make any two teams bitter enemies for life.

The professional good fellow, "everybody's friend," is another huge mistake as an official. This gentleman having his own popularity to look after and wanting to stand well with both teams and everybody else, takes things easy and lets them fight it out. He wouldn't cause any hard feeling by strict decisions or calling any fouls. A highly edifying exhibition of go-as-you-please, Queensberry, catch-



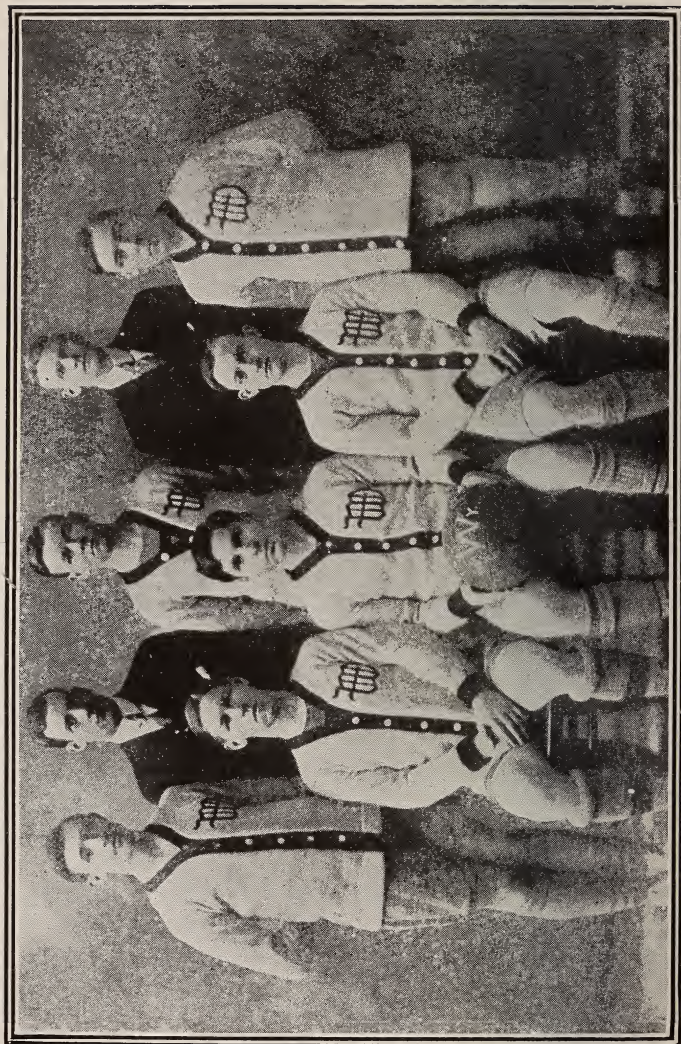
Y. M. C. A. TEAM OF MIDDLETOWN, CONN. STATE CHAMPIONS.

as-catch-can is the result, and at the end of the game the good fellow is still a good fellow perhaps, while the players retire to nurse their injuries for weeks to come.

Another good proposition to avoid is the man who knows the rules without knowing the game. It makes very little difference to him whether a foul has been committed or not; he is there to blow his whistle and blow it he will; he is the official in the game and everybody must know it. He knows the rules and in order that all may understand this he keeps the whistle working overtime; the game is chopped to pieces by these tactics, and the official, if he doesn't happen to become involved in a row himself, generally manages to involve somebody else in one; result—general dissatisfaction, and a miserable exhibition all round.

While the dishonest official is too contemptible an object to merit any attention, it can do no harm to observe that he only exists through the apparent willingness of basket ball players to stand for him. Let one or two teams insist that he cannot handle any game in which they are scheduled to participate; not hesitating to walk off the floor if an attempt is made to force an objectionable man as referee or umpire, and he will soon be found among the missing at decent games. It may take a lot of nerve and resolution to do this, but a desperate case calls for an equally desperate remedy, and the case of an official who steals or tries to steal a game appears to the writer to be bad enough to warrant almost any action.

These few comments on the official question are the observations of a player who in the course of ten years' experience has had ample opportunity to take notes on the subject and may be taken for what they are worth. Some presumably well-informed persons declare that the opinions of players are of no special value, being often formed under stress of excitement. Be that as it may, the writer is willing to go on record as saying that a player's opinion has a value at least equal to that of anybody connected with the game, and if chance to observe and experience is of any use, it is fair to assume that a player's views may at times rank a step in advance of the ordinary run. At all events let us have honest, logical, efficient officials, and if this is to be accomplished it is the players who must do the work, nobody else seeming to have devoted any time or thought to this vitally important subject.



XAVIER WANDERERS OF NEW YORK CITY.

HINTS ON HANDLING A TEAM.

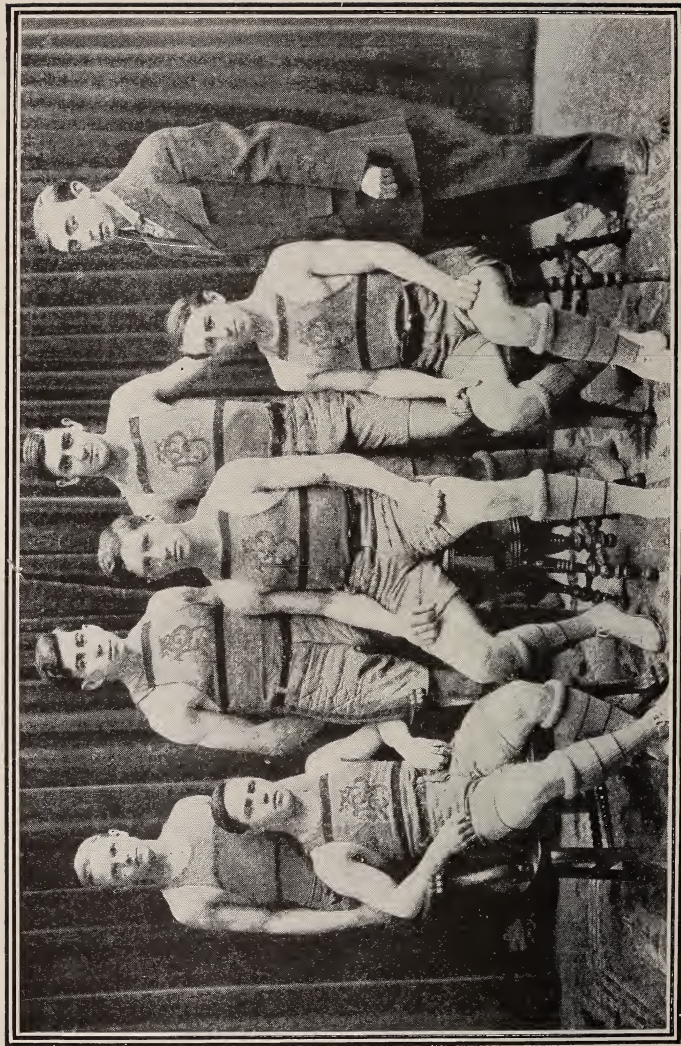
Various managers make use of various methods in the handling of their teams and results are the only criterion of these methods.

A manager to prove a success in basket ball must have the material to put up first-class ball; that is, he must have a team physically fit to withstand the hard knocks and rough usage of the game.

When he has collected a team of this calibre, it is his next duty to keep them in the very best of condition by being alive to all the aches and ailments of each and every player and he must constitute himself an amateur doctor and immediately provide relief for the ailing; for the bruise left unattended will slacken the speed of a man; cuts or sores will be favored to the detriment of the player's ability, and a cough, cold or pain will take the spirit out of the best-playing member of a team and his game will become mediocre. If a manager is to have his team playing championship ball they must be physically fit. It is wise for the manager to next introduce into his team the spirit of good fellowship. There should be no discrimination, one man being as good as the other, and all united with the one view in general, "the success of the team."

A manager should respect the opinions of his team, treat them as companions, at the same time maintaining the dignity of his position, and he should not frown upon the little jokes that players will spring upon each other; however, he should not countenance boisterous conduct that is intended for annoyance of other individuals, and any tendency to leave the straight and narrow path should immediately call for the manager's prompt and effective action; and while we are on this subject: the manager should be very careful not to permit himself to be the offender and should always remember that example is better than precept.

Having a team physically fit and filled with the proper team spirit, it is the manager's next duty to develop team work. Each and every member of the team should be made to understand that individual or "gallery play" will not



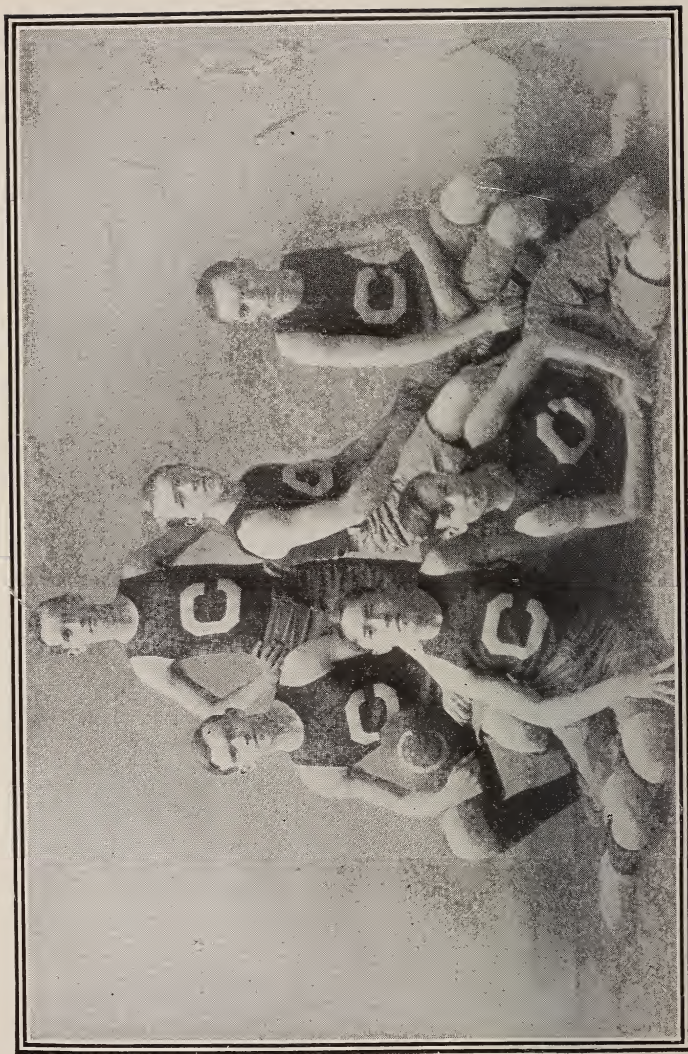
ST. PETER'S TEAM OF NEW YORK CITY.

be tolerated, but that on the floor a man has his work to perform, and that work does not consist in standing idly under a basket waiting for the ball, while his four team mates are endeavoring to secure possession of the ball from the opposing five; to stand under a basket and be "fed" may help the individual's record, but this team will never become a success on that style of play and a good manager will never permit it. The team should be taught that five second-rate men working in unison and running through their plays like well-drilled soldiers will prove more than a match for five stars lacking in team work. In order to develop this team work a manager should provide his team with ample practice and should never permit this practice to lag, but should conduct it with the earnestness and snap of a championship contest. Each man should be compelled to play his game with all the speed and ability at his command and the fact that it is a practice game should be no excuse for "loafing" upon the part of any man. It is in this practice that signal work and trick plays may be perfected. The manager now has a team physically fit, filled with the proper team spirit and well drilled in the science of the game.

Now for the games.

An astute manager will not send his team along the line, meeting in rapid succession what is known as "rough house" teams, but will endeavor to sandwich in the easy games with the hard ones, and this will give his team a chance to recuperate and be in fairly good shape for the next hard game; there is a great demand upon the energy of the person playing, and the most carefully formulated rules will never eliminate the chances of hard knocks or injury. It is therefore wise, in the opinion of the writer, not to subject one's team to too many gruelling contests in rapid succession, but to give them a chance to patch up the bruises and cuts received in courts unfit for the playing of the game, but where, unfortunately, teams are compelled to play.

In arranging games it behooves the manager to be decent; meet the other party half way; don't be a "hog" and insist upon everything; at the same time it is not wisdom for any manager to allow his team to be imposed upon. It is well to settle upon rules, officials, etc., before the contest so that there will be no disputes upon the floor, while the



CEDAR BASKET BALL TEAM OF FLUSHING, N. Y.

spectators are stamping in their impatience for the game to begin. Have your team upon the floor on schedule time, as many a manager, when the hour for play has come around and no team appears, grows gray with worry over what has the appearance of a "stand-up." The spectators in many instances blame the innocent management and threaten to remove their patronage, and all in all the home team's manager's lot is not a very happy one. So be on time.

Don't ever teach a team to beat up their opponents. A basket ball game does not consist of one team's ability to work injury upon the opposing five, and the "rough house" artist is a detriment to the game and should be discouraged; besides if a player is attending to his business his thoughts will be on the ball, how to obtain possession of it and keep it in his team's possession, and how to progress it so as to reach a spot where a goal may be tried for with advantage. He will play the ball, not the man.

From your team demand discipline—"and get it." Don't ever permit your team to handle affairs in their own peculiar style, but run the team according to your own judgment, and if you are capable of the position you occupy, your judgment should be law. If a player will not be subjected to discipline, put him on the side lines until his brain acts properly. If he proves to be an obstinate man to handle and "warming the bench" has no effect upon him, drop him for the good of the team; he is a mischief maker and will sow seeds of discontent in the team.

The honest manager can, by his conduct, do much for the game of basket ball, which should be, and will be, the most fascinating of indoor winter sports. If he is called upon to make sacrifice for the good of the game he should not look at the situation with motives personal or selfish, but should consider the welfare of the game.

Never handle a "phoney" or "fake" team; never book games with such teams; and do all in your power to eliminate this menace to "our" game. Don't try to do business with but five men; have your two substitutes and make them part of your team. A manager can never discover the real worth of a player by keeping him on the side lines.

Develop a couple of good foul goal shooters; while there is little satisfaction in winning a game from the foul line, an extraordinary strict official may necessitate



THE RUBBER FIVE OF PATERSON, N. J.

such a course, and if the manager has upon his team a man or two who can drop foul goals with any degree of certainty, he will never be obliged to exclaim, "Well, my team played the better floor game, but lost through their inability to shoot fouls." Make it the duty of one or two particular players to attend to this part of the game and have them well drilled.

In concluding this article the writer deems it advisable for every basket ball team to affiliate with some recognized association that controls the game and can offer it protection.

RULE 1.

Court.

SECTION 1. The game of basket ball may be played on any rectangular area, free from obstruction, the boundary lines of which shall not include more than 3,500 square feet.

Boundary Lines.

SEC. 2. The four sides of the court shall be marked by a well-defined line which at no point shall be less than three feet from the nearest obstruction or row of spectators. The lines on the short side of the court shall be known as the end lines, and those on the long sides the side lines. (Note diagram on opposite page.)

Circle.

SEC. 3. A circle 4 feet in diameter, known as the center circle, shall be marked in the center of the court. (Note diagram on opposite page.)

Foul Line.

SEC. 4. Lines one-half inch in width shall be drawn across the court from side line to side line, parallel to, and 20 feet from the end lines, and shall be known as the foul lines. (Note diagram on opposite page.)

Changes.

SEC. 5. By mutual agreement of the captains, Section 1, and the distance of the boundaries from obstructions named in Section 2, may be changed.

When the game is played in a cage, the dimensions of the cage shall not be more than sixty-five feet long by

Diagram of Basket Ball Court and correct way to line up

"Side Line"; not more than 70 feet

"Side Line"; not more than 70 feet

"End Line"; not more than 50 feet



"Left Forward"



"Right Forward"



"Foul Line"; twenty feet from "End Line"

Center Circle



Four feet in diameter

"Foul Line"; twenty feet from "End Line"



"Left Guard"



"Right Guard"

Goal



"End Line;" not more than 50 feet

Playing Rules of The Protective Basketball and Athletic Associ- ation of the Eastern States.

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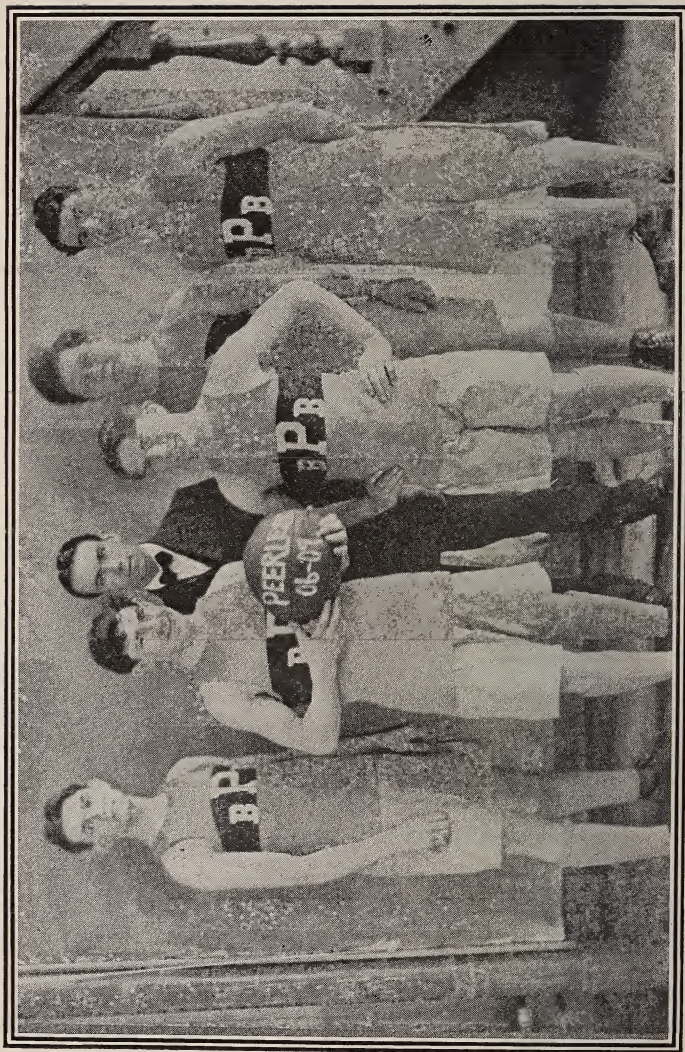
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When the game is played in a cage the dimensions of the cage shall not be more than sixty-five feet long by thirty-five feet wide. The sides of the cage shall not be less than eleven feet in height, the corners should be round



THE PEERLESS BASKETBALL TEAM, COLLEGE POINT, L. I.

and the entire structure kept in first-class condition. No team shall claim a game by forfeit because of its opponents refusing to play in a cage not in proper condition.

RULE 2.

The Ball.

Section 1. The ball shall be spherical. It shall consist of a rubber bladder covered with a leather case. It shall not be less than thirty nor more than thirty-two inches in circumference. It shall weigh not less than eighteen nor more than twenty ounces. The ball must be provided by the home team. It must be tightly inflated, and laced so that it cannot be held by the lacing, and must be in good condition. The home team shall likewise provide the visiting team with a regulation ball in good condition and properly inflated for practice.

Sec. 2. Any ball of standard make, conforming to the above requirements, may be used in match games. In championship games the ball selected by the championship committee shall be the official ball.

RULE 3.

Baskets.

Section 1. The goals shall be hammock nets of cord suspended from metal rings eighteen inches in diameter, inside measurement. The rings shall be placed ten feet above the floor in the center of the short side of the court. The inside rim must extend twelve inches from the backboard, as provided for in Section 2 of this rule.

Backboard.

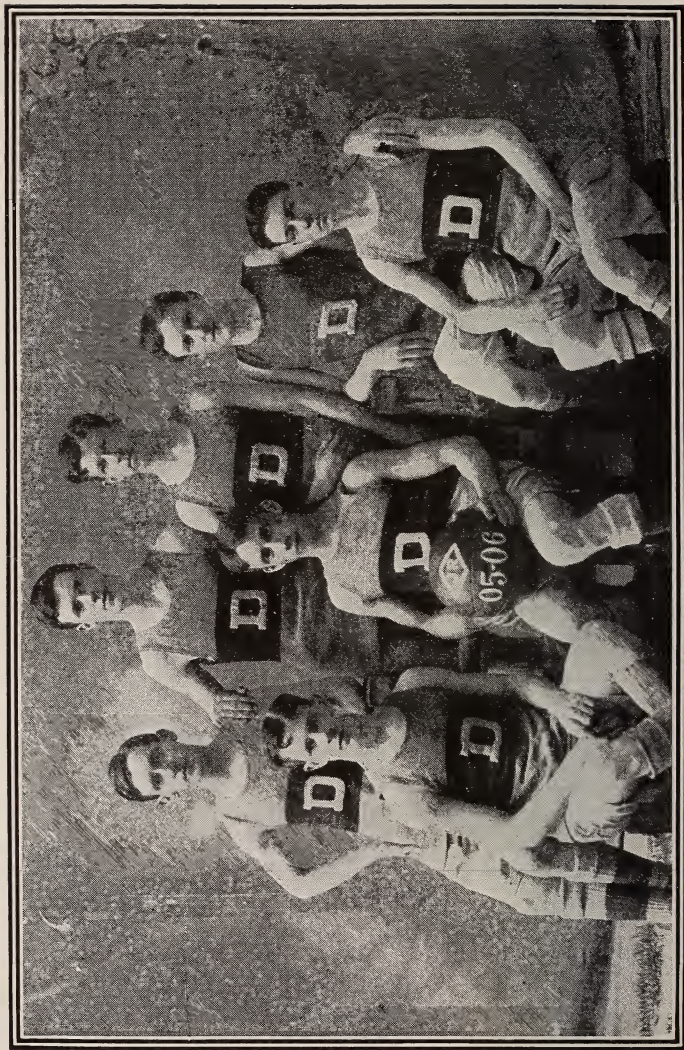
Sec. 2. The backboard, which is provided more as a barrier to the ball going out of bounds while trying for a goal than as an assistance in carroming the ball into the basket, shall consist of any solid material that is permanently flat, perpendicular and rigid, and shall measure at least six feet horizontally and four feet vertically, and extend not less than three feet above the top of the basket.

RULE 4.

Teams.

Section 1. Each team shall consist of five men and two substitutes.

Sec. 2. Every player must be a member of the organization he represents.



THE DIAMOND JR.'S OF JERSEY CITY, N. J.

Sec. 3. At any time during the game a substitute may take the place of any player, but said player upon leaving the game cannot re-enter it.

Sec. 4. In no championship or match games shall any player of one team act as substitute on any other team.

Sec. 5. Every team shall adopt uniforms for its players, and the suits of each team shall conform in color and style. No player who shall appear in a uniform not conforming to the suits of the other members of his team shall be permitted to take part in the game.

Sec. 6. No player shall be permitted to use a wrist guard of leather, or any other hard and unyielding material. A player may protect his wrist by a bandage consisting of not more than three thicknesses of cotton or four thicknesses of gauze, which may be held in place by not more than two thicknesses of adhesive tape or a light rubber bandage. The cotton or gauze shall be wound about the wrist in a perfectly dry condition. Under no circumstances will wet or moist bandages be permitted.

No player shall be permitted to wear a ring while playing and upon going into a game any player may, upon request of an official, be compelled to trim his finger nails down to such a length that they will not inflict scratches or other injury upon an opponent.

RULE 5.

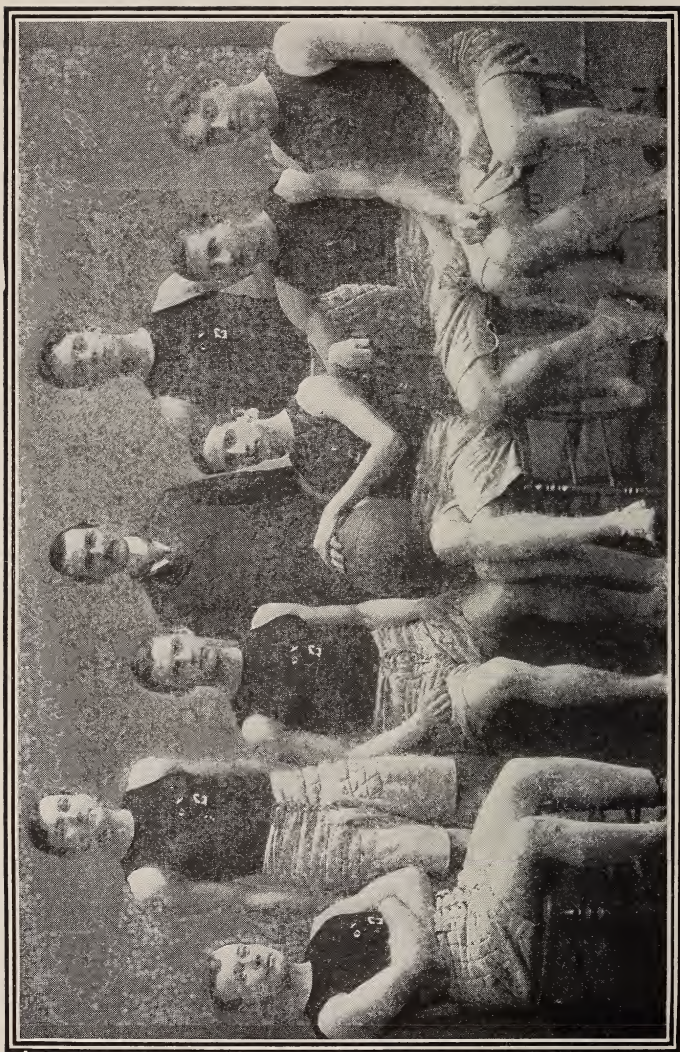
Officials.

Section 1. The officials shall be a referee, an umpire, two scorers and two timekeepers.

The Referee.

Sec. 2. The referee is the superior officer of the game and shall decide all questions not under the jurisdiction of the other officials and all questions not covered by the rules. He shall have the power to impose all penalties and may order any player, captain or manager to perform or refrain from any action that he may deem necessary or prejudicial to the proper enforcement of the laws of the game, and there shall be no appeal from any legal decision of the referee on any point covered by the rules.

Sec. 3. The referee shall be the sole judge of the ball and shall decide when it is in play, when dead, when out of bounds, to which side it belongs and when a goal has



ST. CHRISTOPHER TIGERS OF NEW YORK CITY.

been scored. His term of office shall extend from the time the game begins until it is concluded. He must then give his decision awarding the game without delay and his jurisdiction shall end then and there.

Sec. 4. The signal to commence, stop or resume play shall be the referee's whistle. He shall blow the whistle to call time, to award ball on an out of bounds, to stop wrestling for the ball (held ball), to start play, in case of sickness or injury, to call a foul which must be supplemented by indicating the offender and an announcement of the nature of the foul sufficiently loud to be heard by both the offender and scorekeeper, and at the request of the captain of either team; the last being discretionary in order that delay of the game may not result from either captain resorting to dilatory tactics.

Sec. 5. It shall be the duty of the referee to see that the regulations relating to court, spectators, ball and goals are rigidly lived up to. Upon request by both captains he may permit alterations in the rules relating to grounds or time, but in no other particular shall the rules be altered or modified.

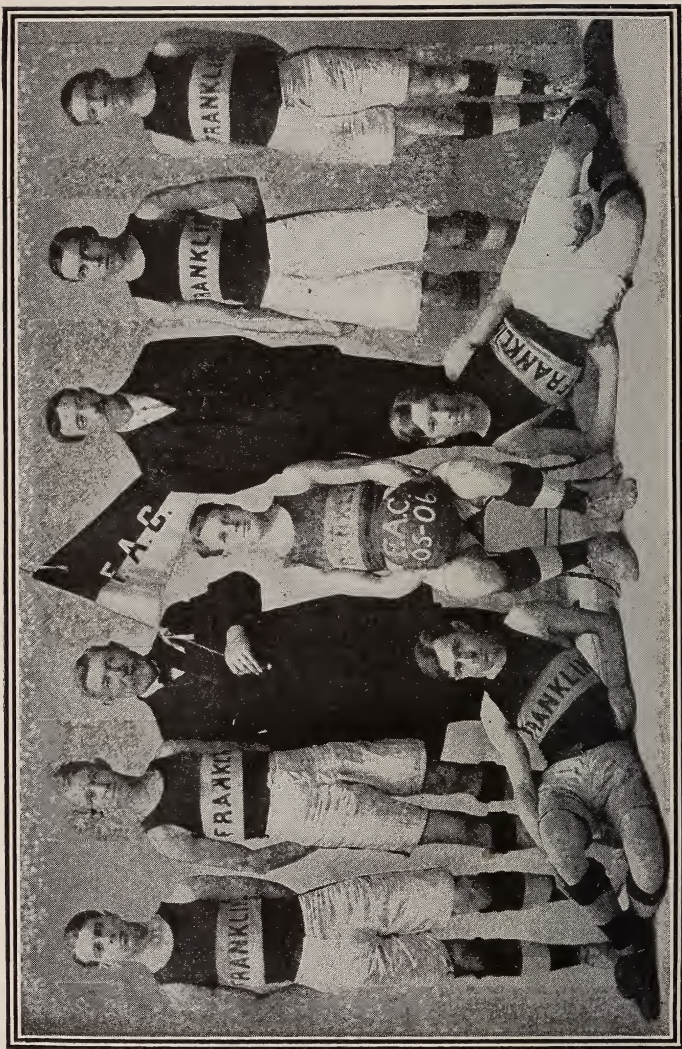
Sec. 6. The referee must keep in the vicinity of the play and must at all times remain upon his feet while the game is going on.

Sec. 7. Under no circumstances shall the referee render any decision relative to a bet or wager on the outcome of any game, and if the fact is established that the referee has any previous knowledge of such bet or wager it shall be deemed sufficient grounds for declaring said referee ineligible to officiate in that game or any game played thereafter under Association jurisdiction.

RULE 6.

Umpire.

Section 1. The umpire's duties are limited to deciding whether a foul has been committed or not and imposing penalty for same. He shall call fouls for all violations of the rules, blowing his whistle upon each occasion, indicating the offending player and announcing the nature of the foul loud enough to be heard by the scorers. His decisions, if confined to the rules, shall not be questioned by the referee. The umpire shall not infringe upon the duties of the referee in any manner, and he is not permitted to call those fouls



FRANKLIN A. C. TEAM OF WESTCHESTER, N. Y.

which come within the special province of the referee. The umpire shall at all times remain standing, and it shall be his special duty to see that Rule 13, Sec. 8, is not violated.

Sec. 2. If, in the opinion of the umpire, a foul has been committed, which involves the disqualification of a player, he may demand the removal of that player from the game, and the referee shall, upon such request, remove the offending player without delay.

Sec. 3. Fouls may be called at any time up to the expiration of time at the end of either half, for violations committed either in or out of bounds, including such periods as when the game may be temporarily stopped. Fouls may be called on any number of players at the same time, and should a player foul more than once in one play fouls shall be called for each violation.

Sec. 4. When two or more whistles sound at the same time the official's whistle calling a foul shall take precedence.

RULE 7.

Section 1. Each team shall submit the name of its official to the other for approval at least five days in advance of the game and such selections if approved shall be final; changes can only be made with the consent of both teams, and the team neglecting to notify the other of its selection shall forfeit its right to appoint an official.

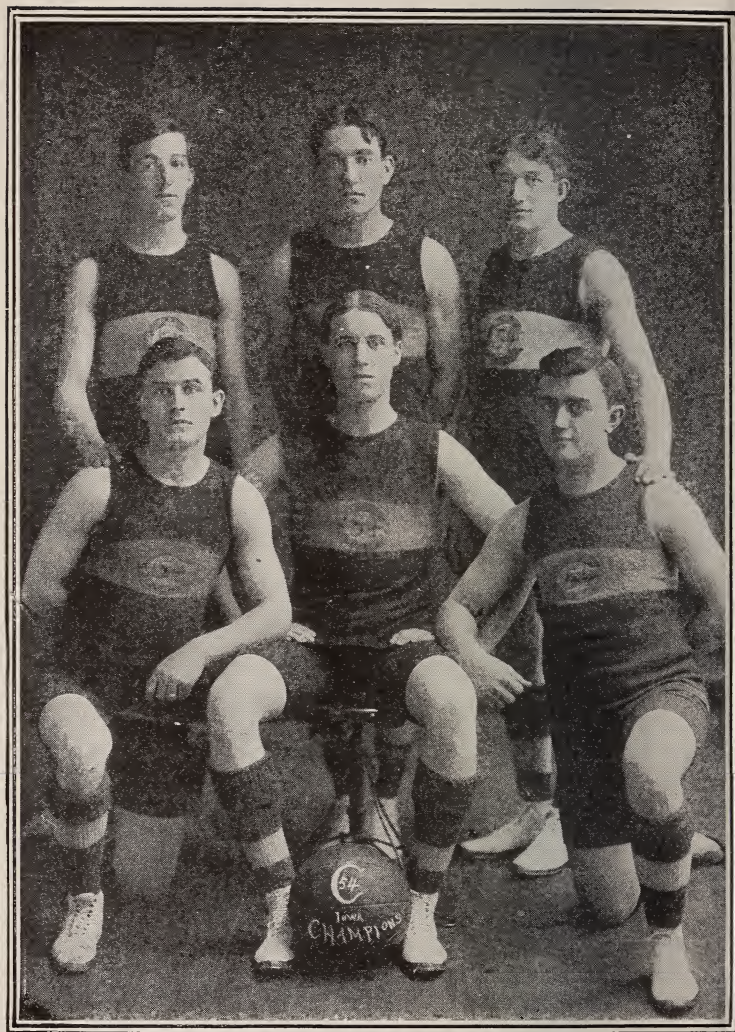
Sec. 2. The official of the home team and the official of the visiting team shall alternate; each serving one half as referee and one half as umpire. The order in which they officiate to be mutually agreed upon or decided by the toss of a coin.

Sec. 3. In championships the chief official appointed by the championship committee shall select his staff of referees, umpires, timekeepers and scorers.

RULE 8.

Timekeepers.

Section 1. The captains or managers of the opposing teams shall each appoint a timekeeper; the timekeepers appointed shall sit together and shall use one watch which shall constantly remain in view of both timekeepers. They shall note when the game starts and shall blow a whistle or strike a gong at the expiration of each half. Time



COMPANY C 54 BASKETBALL TEAM OF MUSCATINE, IOWA.
State Champions.

consumed by stoppage during the game shall be deducted only by order of the referee.

Sec. 2. In the event of any difference of opinion arising between the timekeepers, the subject shall be instantly submitted to the referee, who shall decide the same forthwith.

RULE 9.

Scorers.

Section 1. The captains or managers of the opposing teams shall each appoint a scorer; the scorers shall sit together and may divide the actual work of scoring in such a manner as may be agreeable to both parties. One score book, furnished by the home team, shall be the official score book and it shall constantly remain in view of both scorekeepers.

Sec. 2. Prior to the commencement of the game, the scorers shall enter the correct line-up of the opposing teams and other particulars in the official score book and shall keep score according to Protective Association Rules.

Sec. 3. No entry shall be made in the official score book without the consent of both scorers; if unable to agree the scorers shall instantly submit the entry in dispute to the referee, who shall immediately decide same.

Sec. 4. A blackboard, if used, shall be regarded solely as a means of announcing the score to the spectators, and under no circumstances shall the score on the board differ from the score in the official score book. The referee may order the score on the board corrected at any time during the game.

RULE 10.

Captains.

Section 1. Captains, who must be players in the game, shall be appointed by each team, and they shall be the sole representatives of their respective teams. They alone shall be permitted to address the officials and then only in reference to subjects relating to the rules; they must notify the referee of any substitution in the line-up of their team and any failure to do so shall constitute a foul. They shall furnish the scorekeepers with a list of the names of their players and their positions and toss for choice of goals before the ball is put in play at the start of the game.



MARLOW A. C. TEAM OF WHITESTONE, N. Y.

RULE 11.

Section 1. The game shall consist of two twenty-minute halves, actual playing time, with an intermission of ten minutes between halves. By mutual agreement of the captains time may be shortened. In championships all changes in time shall be made by the championship committee.

Sec. 2. After the first half the teams shall change goals.

Sec. 3. The line-up for play shall be as per diagram. Centers about to jump for the ball shall stand with both feet inside the circle, while forwards and guards shall not line up at any point nearer to center than the foul line, which shall not be crossed until the signal to start play is given.

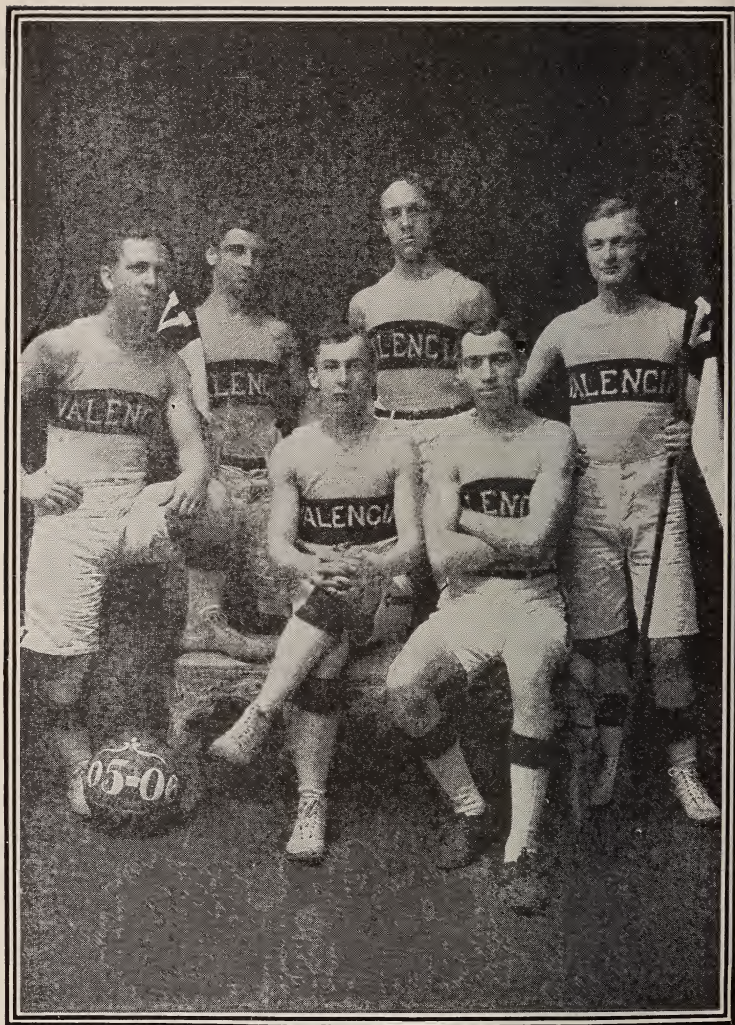
Sec. 4. The referee shall put the ball in play by tossing it in a line perpendicular to the floor to a height of not less than ten nor more than twelve feet, so that it will drop between the two center men in the center circle. This shall be repeated after each goal is scored, at the beginning of the second half, and after the ball has been declared dead. When on the toss-up the ball has reached its greatest height the referee shall blow his whistle and the sound of the whistle shall be the signal to start play.

Sec. 5. The referee shall impose a foul upon any player who delays the game by neglecting or refusing to line up according to rule, or who shifts his position contrary to regulation. A foul shall likewise be called by either referee or umpire on any player who interferes with the ball during its upward course; or who interferes with his opponent while jumping.

Sec. 6. The ball must first be touched or batted by one or both of the centers; or it may be caught by either. If touched out of bounds on the jump, it shall go back to center and again be put in play.

Sec. 7. When the ball is put in play, in any other part of the court, as in a held ball, after time out, etc., the players who are to jump for the ball must stand not further than two feet from the spot indicated by the referee.

Sec. 8. The ball may be thrown, passed, batted or dribbled in any direction with one or both hands; but it shall be a foul to kick the ball or strike it with the closed fist.



VALENCIA A. C. TEAM OF GREENPOINT, N. Y.

Sec. 9. A ball held by two or more players shall be termed a held ball. The referee shall not permit these players to hold or wrestle for possession of the ball, but shall blow the whistle instantly and put the ball back into play by tossing it up as prescribed in Section 4, causing the two men who held the ball to jump for it.

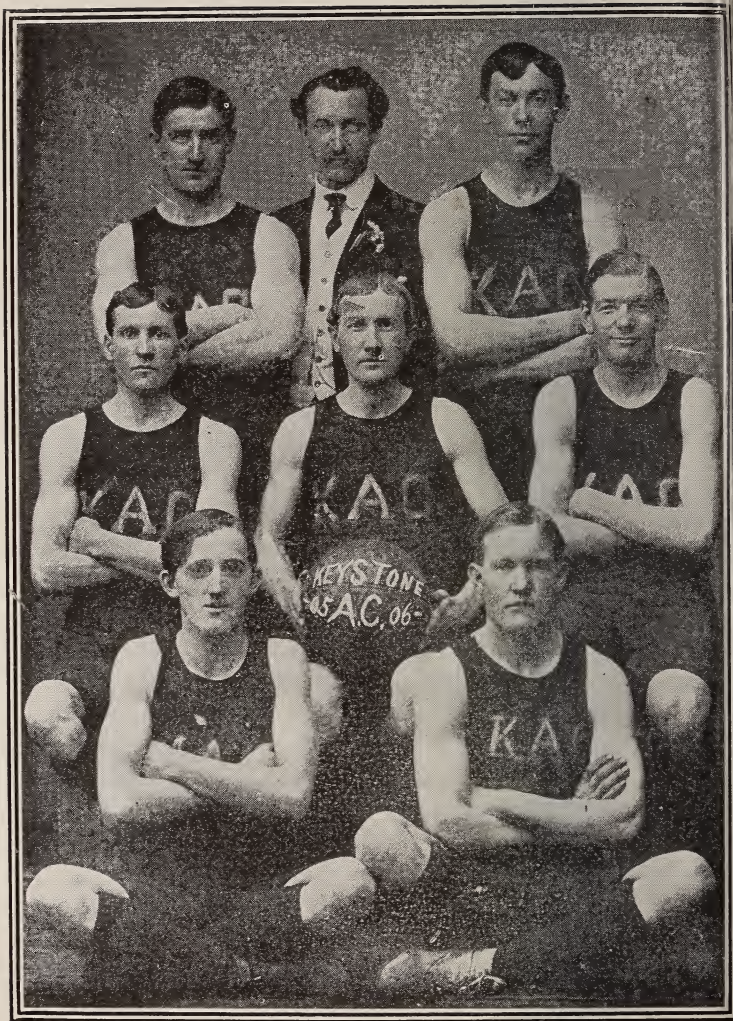
Sec. 10. When for any other cause time is taken out the game shall be resumed by the referee putting the ball in play by tossing it up and causing the two men whose position in the line-up is nearest the spot where the ball was when time was called to jump for the ball at the same place where it was when the game was stopped.

Sec. 11. When the ball is out of bounds when time is called the game shall be resumed by putting the ball in play from out of bounds at the spot where it went out.

Sec. 12. The ball is out of bounds when any part of it is over the boundary line, or when in the hands of a player who is out of bounds. A player is out of bounds when any part of his body is outside the boundary line.

Sec. 13. When a ball goes out of bounds and immediately returns through any agency other than the interference of a player, official or spectator, play shall continue; unless the referee blows his whistle, in which case the ball shall be put in play as though it had not returned in bounds.

Sec. 14. When the ball is out of bounds the player in pursuit first over the line nearest the spot where the ball went out shall return it to play. He may pass, bounce or roll it into the court in any direction from any spot out of bounds, providing the ball crosses the boundary line in its return at the spot where it went out. He need not come up to the line and he shall not be interfered with in returning the ball. No player shall stand within two feet of a man returning the ball into play, and the ball shall not be touched until it has entered the court. Persistent attempts to interfere with the return of the ball into play shall be construed as delaying the game, and a foul imposed upon the offending player. When the ball is returned into play it must be passed to and touched by some player other than the man who is returning it. He likewise must not delay the return of the ball more than five seconds after he has secured possession thereof. If he attempts to carry the ball in bounds or to toss it in and play it with-



KEYSTONE TEAM OF ELTINGVILLE, N. Y.

out its first having been touched by another player, or if he fails to return the ball into play within the time limit, the referee shall award the ball to the opposing team.

Sec. 15. If the referee is in doubt as to which team is entitled to the ball out of bounds, he shall toss it up and cause the two men whose position in the line-up is nearest the spot where the ball went out to jump for the same at the place where the ball left the court.

Sec. 16. The ball if carried out of bounds shall be awarded to the opposing team.

Sec. 17. The ball if forced out of bounds by contact between the player in possession of the ball and another player shall be awarded to neither side, but shall be put in play by tossing it up and causing the two men to jump for it, at the spot at which it went out; unless the contact between the two players was intentional, in which case a foul shall be called upon the offender for pushing.

Sec. 18. Passing the ball to a team mate out of bounds constitutes an outside pass; the ball shall be awarded to the opposing team.

Sec. 19. When a player in his attempt to put the ball into play from out of bounds throws it entirely across the court so that it goes out of bounds on the opposite side of the court without having touched either the court or player in bounds, the player shall be considered as having failed in his attempt to return the ball to play and the ball shall be brought back to the same spot and awarded to the opposing team.

Sec. 20. In a cage game the ball is out of bounds when it has passed outside the cage, whether it bounces back again or not. After being returned within bounds, it shall be put in play by tossing it up and causing the two players whose position in a line-up is nearest the spot where the ball left the cage to jump for it.

RULE 12.

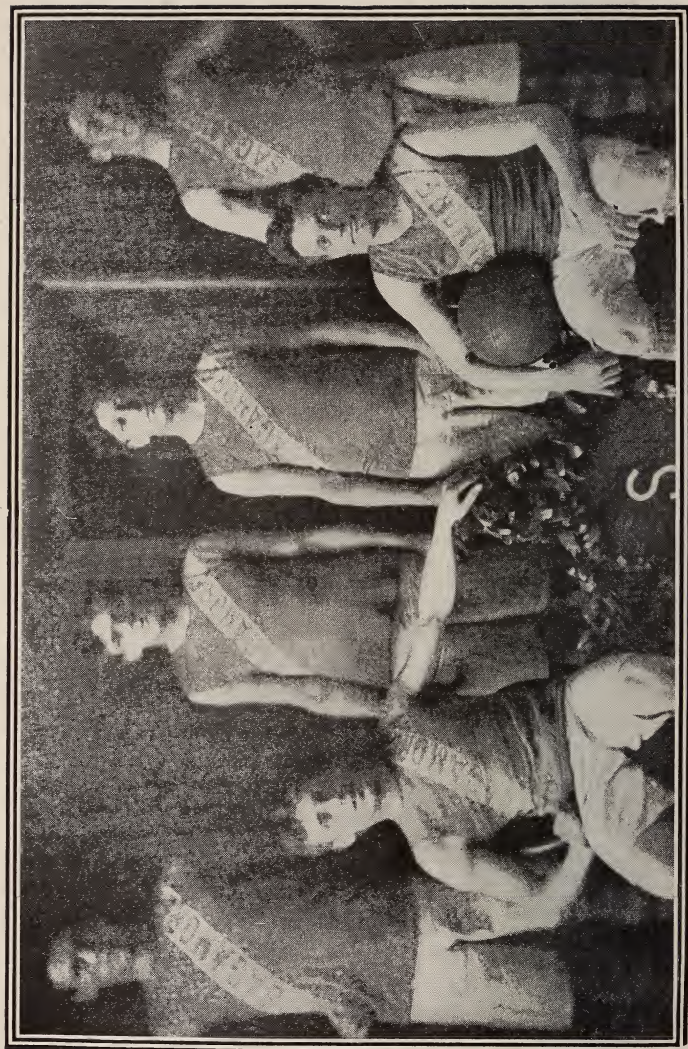
"Dead Ball."

The ball is dead when a goal has been scored from the field, or on a free throw.

After both teams have had a trial on a double foul.

When it has been awarded to a player out of bounds.

When touched by a spectator while on its way to the basket.



THE SAGAMORE STARS OF OYSTER BAY, N. Y.

When thrown among the spectators or into a gallery or on a stage.

When the referee's whistle sounds for out of bounds, held ball, time out, or a foul.

When the umpire's whistle sounds calling a foul.

When the timekeeper's whistle or bell sounds the expiration of the half or the end of the game.

RULE 13.

Scoring.

Section 1. The basket that a team is attacking shall be known as that team's basket.

Sec. 2. A goal from the field shall count as two points while a goal made on a free throw resulting from a foul shall count as one point.

Sec. 3. A goal made by mistake shall count for the side into whose basket the ball was thrown.

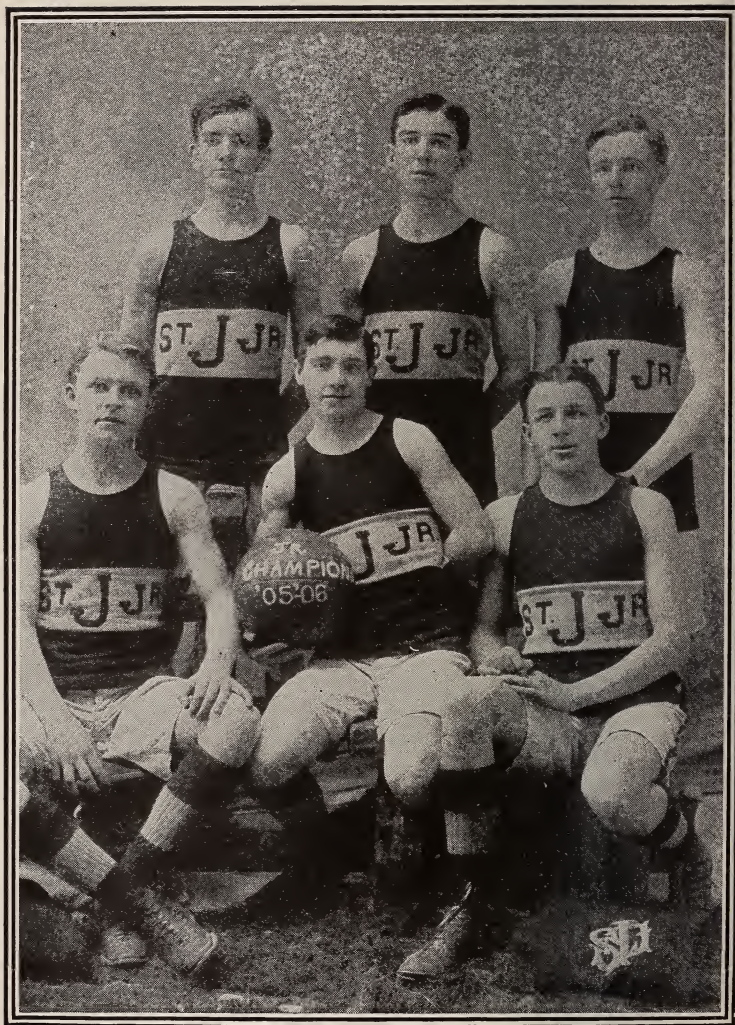
Sec. 4. In match and championship games the baskets shall be tied at the bottoms so that the ball cannot pass through.

Sec. 5. If the ball or goal is touched or interfered with by the opposing team when the ball is on the rim of the basket the referee shall award one point to the team attacking that basket.

Sec. 6. A ball entering the basket shall not be interfered with by the defenders of that basket; in the case of the ball having partly entered the basket and being batted out by the defenders of that basket, the goal shall count as if scored.

Sec. 7. A foul shall entitle the side offended to a free throw for the basket; the thrower must be a player engaged in the game at the time the foul was committed; he shall stand on that side of the foul line which is toward center when making the throw and no part of his body except his arms shall cross the line into the territory between the foul line and the end line, until the ball has either entered or missed the basket.

Sec. 8. While a free throw is being made no player shall place himself nearer than six feet from the thrower and no player shall be in the territory between the foul line and the end line, and no player shall cross the foul line into the territory between foul line and end line until the



ST. JOHN'S INSTITUTE TEAM OF JERSEY CITY, N. J.

ball has either entered the basket, scoring on the throw, or missed the basket, when the referee shall blow his whistle announcing that a goal has been scored or that the ball is in play.

Sec. 9. A goal from a free throw must be scored clean; if the ball touches or is carromed off the backboard the goal shall not count and the ball shall be put in play from center.

Sec. 10. If an opponent shall cross the line while a free throw is being tried it shall entitle the thrower to another trial if the throw is missed; after which the ball if it has not entered the basket shall be considered in play.

Sec. 11. If a player from the same team as the thrower shall cross the foul line into the territory between the foul line and end line before the ball has entered or missed the basket the goal if made shall not count, and the ball shall be put in play at center.

Sec. 12. If, in the opinion of the referee, any proceeding on the part of the spectators has a tendency to lessen a player's chances of scoring on a free throw, or causes the player to miss the basket, he may order the player to continue throwing until a basket is made or the disturbance ceases.

Sec. 13. When fouls are called simultaneously on both teams, each shall take its throw in succession and the game shall be resumed by the ball being tossed up at center.

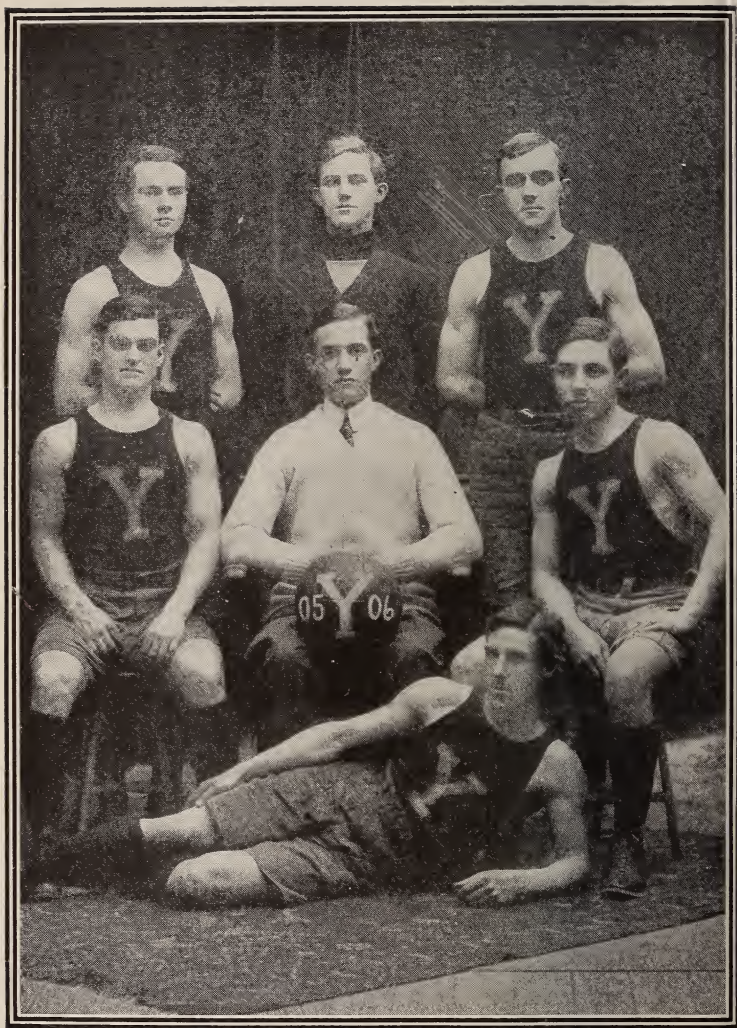
Sec. 14. When two or more fouls are called at the same time or one team, throws shall be made in succession and if the last throw results in a goal the ball shall be put in play at center; if not, the ball shall be considered in play.

Sec. 15. A ball entering the basket after the whistle has sounded shall not count as a goal.

Sec. 16. It shall not be obligatory to deduct time for periods consumed in making free throws, but if in the opinion of the referee the game is being obviously delayed for the purpose of affecting the final result, he shall deduct time.

Sec. 17. A goal scored before the whistle can be blown for a foul committed by the team scoring shall not count.

Sec. 18. A goal thrown by a player any part of whose person is touching the floor out of bounds shall not count. If the ball does not enter the basket it is in play.



YORKVILLE BASKET BALL TEAM OF NEW YORK CITY.

Sec. 19. If the whistle is blown for a foul immediately before or simultaneously with the sound of the timekeeper's whistle denoting the expiration of the half or the end of the game, the team offended shall be entitled to a free throw. If the foul occurs at the end of the game, the referee shall defer his announcement of the score and awarding of the game until the free throw has been either made or missed.

Sec. 20. In case of an injury to a player, play shall continue until the sound of the referee's whistle. If a goal is scored before the referee blows his whistle, the goal shall count except under the circumstances covered by Secs. 17 and 18 of this rule. No player shall take time out more than three times during the progress of the game.

Sec. 21. When any person other than a regular official of the game shall blow a whistle, the referee shall exercise his own judgment in straightening out any complication that may arise therefrom; allowing the visiting team the benefit of any doubt that may exist. The home team shall be held responsible for occurrences of this kind.

RULE 14.

Section 1. There shall be no tackling, or holding an opponent. Grasping the clothing or person of a player or putting one or both arms about a player shall be considered holding, and when playing an opponent from the rear, that is to say, reaching for the ball, players must keep one arm free. A foul shall be called for violation of this rule.

Sec. 2. A player shall not carry the ball. He must play it from the spot from which he catches it. Allowance shall be made for one who catches it while running, if he throws it at once or stops as soon as possible. This shall not be construed as interfering with a player's turning around without making progress. A foul shall be called for violation of this rule.

Sec. 3. Striking an opponent with the edge of the open hand is known as hacking. It shall be a foul to hack an opponent.

Sec. 4. It shall be a foul to push an opponent. It shall be a foul to shoulder, hip or charge an opponent.

Sec. 5. It shall be a foul to trip, elbow, punch, kick or indulge in any style of play calculated to injure or disable



NASSAU BASKETBALL TEAM OF NEW YORK CITY.

an opponent. The officials shall be very strict on these points, and may disqualify on the first offense. Should a player be injured by an opponent and forced to retire from the game, the offending player must be disqualified for that game.

Sec. 6. Any player using profane, abusive or insulting language, whether addressed to an official, player or spectator, may be disqualified without further notice.

Sec. 7. Any player displaying a tendency to play a vicious or unnecessarily rough game, may upon warning be disqualified.

Sec. 8. The referee shall notify the Secretary of the Protective Basketball and Athletic Association of the Eastern States whenever a player has been disqualified, giving full particulars.

RULE 15.

Section 1. The interference with the progress of a player by interposing the person of another player between the first player, and the place or object toward which he is advancing, shall be termed blocking. While a block of the kind described shall be permissible, it must be understood that the use of the elbows or hips, holding, charging or pushing shall not figure in, nor constitute a legitimate block; but shall be considered a foul as provided in these rules.

Sec. 2. The dribble is a play in which the ball is advanced by rolling, bouncing or tossing with one or both hands more than two times, taking more than two steps at the same time, without the assistance of another player. A player who has dribbled (three or more bounces and more than two steps) cannot score a goal until the ball has been played by another player. Successive tries for goals by one who has not dribbled shall not be considered a dribble. Officials shall see that a player does not violate Rule 14, Sec. 2, while dribbling.

RULE 16.

Section 1. If through sickness or injury to a player it becomes necessary for the referee to call time, none of the uninjured players of that team shall leave the floor. Play shall be resumed in three minutes, and if the injured player is unable to play by that time, a substitute shall take his place or the game start at once without him. Players leav-



SIGNET BASKETBALL TEAM OF NEW YORK CITY.

ing the court during the three minutes' intermission do so at their own risk.

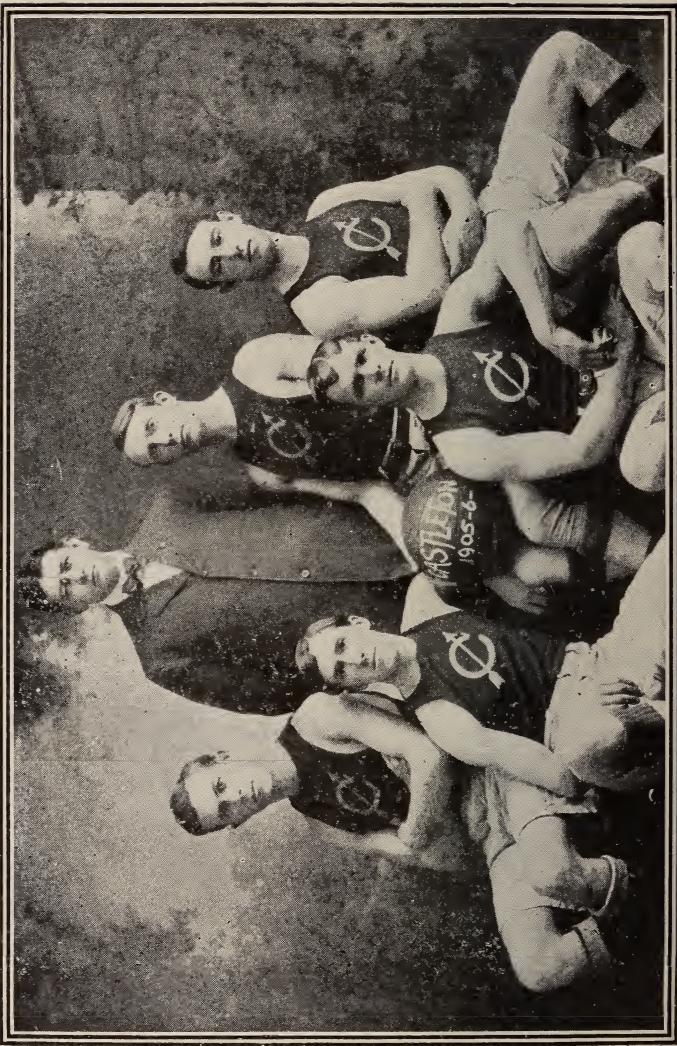
Sec. 2. A team shall forfeit a game when it fails to appear upon the floor, or being on the floor fails to line up for play within three minutes after the referee has ordered a line-up, unless such delay in appearing or commencing the game was unavoidable. When, after the game has begun, it refuses or fails to continue playing, except when the game has been suspended or stopped by the referee, when after play has been suspended it fails to resume playing within three minutes after the referee calls play; when after the disqualification of a player said player refuses to drop out within three minutes; and when it refuses to play off a tie. A forfeited game is lost by a score of 2 points to 0.

Sec. 3. No basketball game shall end with a tie. If, at the expiration of forty minutes' play, each team shall have scored an equal number of points, the game shall be suspended long enough to announce the time and circumstances and play shall immediately be resumed without change of goals or officials until one or the other team has scored two additional points. The points may be made either from field, goals or free throws. The team first scoring two points wins; except in case of a second tie, both teams having scored one point each on a free throw and then making the second point simultaneously, by both teams scoring on a double foul; in which case the game shall still be considered a tie and play shall continue as provided in the foregoing.

RULE 17.

Section 1. The home team shall take the necessary measures to preserve order on its own floor and among the spectators. If the latter intrude themselves upon the floor during the progress of the game, or interfere with the play in any manner, the visiting team may appeal to the referee to order the floor cleared, and if this is not done within five minutes the visiting team can claim and shall be awarded the game by a score of 2 points to 0.

Sec. 2. All inquiries relating to these rules may be sent to the Secretary of the Protective Basketball and Athletic Association. Appeals must be filed in writing within twenty-four hours. Enclose self-addressed stamped envelope for reply.



Constitution of The Protective Basketball and Athletic Association of the Eastern States

NAME.

This Association shall be called the Protective Basketball and Athletic Association of the Eastern States.

ARTICLE I.

Objects.

The objects of this Association are: to perpetuate basketball as the National midwinter sport, and to surround it with such safeguards as to warrant absolute public confidence in its integrity and methods by establishing a uniform code of rules, and by offering protection to its members and the bodies affiliated with the Association; and to provide athletic competition for its members.

ARTICLE 2.

Membership.

Section 1. The membership of this organization shall be limited to athletic clubs and clubs playing basketball.

Sec. 2. The Association, through its Board of Governors, subject to the approval of the Association, shall be the sole judge of the qualifications of applicants for membership therein, and of the eligibility for continued membership.

Sec. 3. Each Association club shall have the right to regulate its own affairs, to formulate its own rules, and to discipline, punish, suspend or expel its own manager, players or officials, and these powers shall not be limited to cases of dishonest players or open insubordination, but shall include all questions of carelessness, indifference or other conduct that may be regarded by the club as prejudicial to its interests and not in conflict with the playing rules or Constitution of this organization.

Sec. 4. Applications for membership shall be in the form prescribed by the Association, and the acceptance of

membership shall bind such clubs to abide by the Constitution and playing rules, and to accept all decisions emanating from the Association.

Sec. 5. Applications for membership shall be voted upon by ballot at a regular Association meeting, a three-fourths vote being necessary to elect. A violation of the Constitution or rules, or order of the Board of Governors made in conformity therewith, shall render the member violating liable to suspension by the Board of Governors until the next Association meeting, when the case shall come up for Association action.

Sec. 6. The membership of any club may be terminated:

By resignation duly accepted by a three-fourths vote of all the clubs represented at a regular Association meeting.

By failure to have its team present at the time and place agreed upon to play any game, unless caused by unavoidable accident, which question shall be decided by the Association at a regular meeting.

By playing any game of basketball with or competing against a club that is disqualified or ineligible under the Constitution.

By wilful violation of any part of this Constitution.

By failing or refusing to fulfil its contracts or agreements.

By wilfully neglecting to pay its dues as provided for in this Constitution, within thirty (30) days of notification.

By agreeing or attempting to lose any game of basketball, or failing to immediately expel any player found guilty of agreeing or attempting to lose any game or any athletic event.

ARTICLE 3.

Dues.

Section 1. Each club in this Association shall pay the Association Treasurer on, or before October 1 of each year, the sum of One Dollar (\$1.00) annual dues. Every applicant for membership shall likewise remit with its application the sum of One Dollar (\$1.00), which sum shall be considered as covering entrance fee and annual dues.

Sec. 2. The receipts from all sources shall be devoted to defraying only the necessary expenses of the Association, i. e.: printing, postage, stationery, etc. No expenses incurred by delegates in attending Association meetings or by

members of the Board of Governors in attending Board meetings shall be paid with Association funds.

ARTICLE 4.

Meetings.

SECTION 1. The annual meeting of this Association shall be held on October 1, or as soon thereafter as practicable. Subsequent meetings shall be called whenever deemed advisable by the Association. Special meetings may be called by a majority vote at an Association meeting, and upon the written request of at least twelve (12) Association clubs. The date and location of such meeting and a statement of the object thereof to be contained in the notice.

SEC. 2. Five (5) days' notice of every Association meeting shall be mailed by the Secretary to every member. A notice mailed to the address last given by the member shall be deemed a full compliance with the requirements of this Constitution.

SEC. 3. The following shall be order of business, which may be suspended by a three-fourths vote of all the members present, at a regular meeting:

Roll Call.

Reading of Minutes.

Communications.

Proposals for Membership.

Reports of Committees.

Treasurer's Report.

Collection of Dues.

Election of Members.

Unfinished, New or Miscellaneous Business.

Election of Officers and Board of Governors (Annual Meeting).

Adjournment.

SEC. 4. In the interval between two Association meetings, any action that might lawfully be taken at a special meeting may be so taken by a mail or telegraph vote. Provided that where this Constitution requires a majority vote, the vote so taken, to be effective, must be a majority vote of all the members voting, and where this Constitution requires a three-fourths vote, the vote so taken, to be effective, must be a three-fourths vote of all the members voting, and further provided that in every instance such mail or telegraph vote shall be taken by the Corresponding Secretary,

and the ballots of each member must be preserved in the Corresponding Secretary's files. In despatching communications for a mail or telegraphic vote, the substance of the communication shall be a statement that a mail or telegraphic vote is required upon the following. Then shall be written a copy, verbatim of the motion, resolution or subject as submitted to the meeting, and spread upon the minutes. The communication shall close with a request that the vote be sent in on or before a given date, and shall contain no opinion, comment or argument calculated to influence the voter.

ARTICLE 5.

Representation.

SECTION 1. Every Club in this Association shall appoint one delegate to cast its ballot and represent it at Association meetings. Each Club shall likewise appoint one alternate of such delegate. Delegate and alternate must be members of the Club in good standing, and shall represent their respective organizations until superseded or withdrawn. The appointment of every delegate and alternate shall be in writing signed by the members of the Club submitting the appointment. The name of a person submitted as delegate shall be withdrawn upon request of the Association, said request to be confirmed by a majority vote of all members present at a regular meeting.

SEC. 2. A Club may at any time, by written notice addressed to the Secretary of the Association, and signed by the members of the Club, withdraw its delegate provided another be simultaneously substituted for the one withdrawn. And if the delegate thus withdrawn is at that time a member of the Board of Managers, he shall vacate his place on the Board, which vacancy shall be filled as provided in Article 7, Section 6, of this Constitution.

ARTICLE 6.

Officers.

SECTION 1. At its annual meeting this Association shall elect its officers, consisting of a President, Vice-President, Secretary, Corresponding Secretary and Treasurer, who shall hold office until the next annual meeting, or until their successors are elected. The election shall be by ballot, a majority vote of all the members present at the annual meeting being necessary to elect.

SEC. 2. The President shall preside at the meetings of the Association, and generally perform such other duties as appertain to his office, including the callings of meetings as provided for in Article 4, Section 1, of this Constitution.

SEC. 3. The Vice-President shall take the place of the President in his absence or in case of his inability to act.

SEC. 4. The Secretary shall have the custody and care of the Association records and papers, and shall keep a record of all Association meetings; shall likewise keep a record of all events held under the auspices of the Association, and of all infractions of the Constitution, By-Laws and Rules of the Association that are reported to him, or come under his notice, and shall make a report of the same at the next Association meeting. He shall also keep a record based upon reports submitted, of all teams, Association and otherwise. This record shall be kept at the Association headquarters and shall at all times be accessible to members.

SEC. 5. The Corresponding Secretary shall conduct all correspondence, issue notices of all Association meetings and meetings of the Board of Governors and perform such other duties as may be allotted to him by this Constitution.

SEC. 6. The Treasurer of the Association shall be the custodian of all funds of the Association, receive all dues, and other moneys, make such payments as may be ordered by a vote of the Association, submit a report whenever asked and shall turn over all moneys, accounts, books, papers, vouchers and records appertaining to his office to his successor.

The Treasurer shall give such bond as the Association may require, the Association to bear the expense of same.

ARTICLE 7.

Board of Governors.

SECTION 1. At its annual meeting the Association shall elect four members, who together with the officers of the Association shall constitute the Board of Governors. The members so elected shall hold office until the succeeding annual meeting or until their successors are elected.

SEC. 2. The duties of the Board of Governors shall be to determine the eligibility of all applicants for membership; to impose and enforce penalties for any and all violations of the Constitution, or Rules of this Association; re-

ceive and take action on all protests and complaints; call regular and special meetings of the Association as provided by the Constitution and to designate the time and place of same; explain, define and interpret any part of this Constitution at the request of any member.

SEC. 3. No action of the Board of Governors shall be final until approved by the Association.

SEC. 4. The President, Vice-President and Secretary of the Association shall serve as President, Vice-President and Secretary respectively of the Board of Governors.

SEC. 5. The Board of Governors shall meet monthly and at such other times as may be deemed necessary. The President shall call all meetings of the Board of Governors as provided by this Constitution.

SEC. 6. Any vacancy occurring on the Board of Governors shall be filled by the Association at the next meeting following the date on which such vacancy occurred; when an election shall be held in the form prescribed by this Constitution and the candidate receiving a majority of the votes cast shall fill said vacancy until the succeeding annual election.

ARTICLE 8.

Committees.

SECTION 1. There shall be appointed by the Association a committee to be known as the Championship Committee. The Championship Committee shall have discretionary powers in arranging details, and taking such steps as are necessary to the holding of any championship tournament determined upon by the Association. It shall consist of three members and no action taken or contract entered into by this committee shall be final until approved by the Association.

SEC. 2. There shall be appointed by the Association a committee to be known as the Rules Committee. It shall be the duty of the Rules Committee to interpret the playing rules of the Association, to note all suggestions of changes or modifications thereof and to make such changes as the best interest of the game may suggest.

SEC. 3. There shall be appointed by the Association a committee to be known as the Auditing Committee. It shall be the duty of the Auditing Committee to audit and examine the accounts of the Treasurer at least two weeks prior to

the annual meeting of the Association and make its report thereof to the Association at the annual meeting.

Said committee shall also at other times, when requested by the Association, make an examination of the accounts of the Treasurer, and report to the Association thereon, and may in such case require the Treasurer to turn over to it all moneys, accounts, books, papers, vouchers and records appertaining to his office.

ARTICLE 9.

Parliamentary Proceedings.

Cushing's Manual shall be the governing authority in the parliamentary proceedings at Association meetings.

ARTICLE 10.

Amendments.

Any proposed amendment to this Constitution shall be submitted in writing at the second meeting preceding the meeting at which the vote on the amendment will be taken. All members shall receive at least ten days' notice of the proposed amendment and the date of meeting at which it will be voted upon, and a two-thirds vote of all members present at that meeting shall be deemed necessary to ratify amendment. Members unable to attend aforesaid meeting may vote by mail, such votes being kept on file by the Secretary as prescribed in this Constitution.





PLATE NO. 1.

Plate No. 1.

On the opposite page is an illustration of one of the phases of hacking which occurs very frequently. One player is taking a shot at the basket, which his opponent, who has just reached him, aims to spoil by striking the thrower on the muscles of the upper arm with the outer edge of his open hand. Such a blow is temporarily paralyzing in its effect, and is one of the worst forms of violent rough play. It calls for the whistle every time.



PLATE NO. 2.

Plate No. 2.

Illustrates a device frequently resorted to by a big man in stopping the progress and sometimes the breathing of a smaller opponent. This illustration speaks for itself. Combining rough play with holding, and tactics calculated to disable an opponent. A few of these holds should justify disqualification.

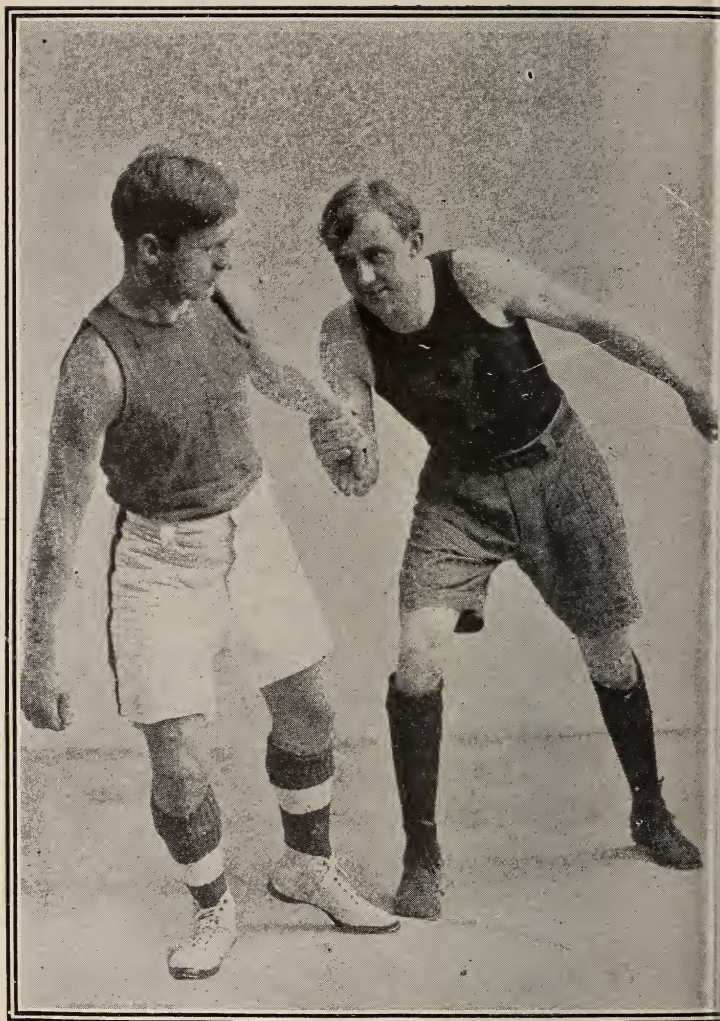


PLATE NO. 3.

Plate No. 3.

Illustrates a form of holding used to delay an opponent's progress, generally with the intent to keep him out of the game long enough to destroy his effectiveness in carrying through some signal play. Needless to state, it is a foul.

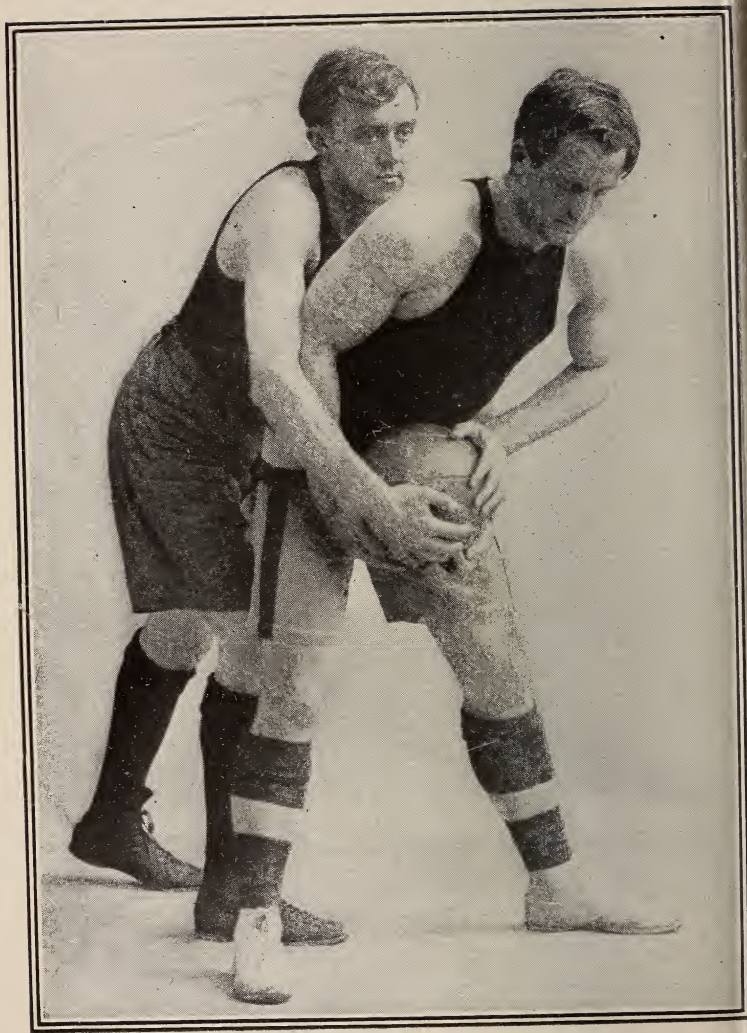


PLATE NO. 4.

Plate No. 4.

Illustrates a hold. Such a situation can never be called a held ball, for it is plainly self-evident that the player in the rear has both arms about his opponent, as well as the ball. Whistle.

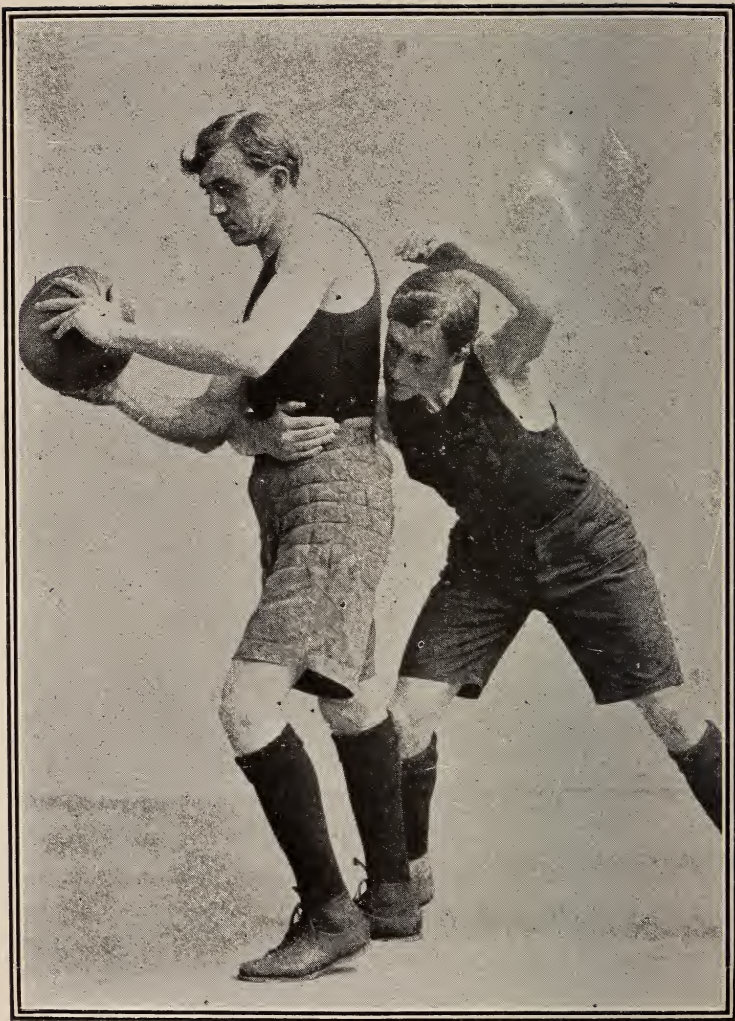


PLATE NO. 5.

Plate No. 5.

Illustrates another style of holding. The player in the rear, with one arm clasping the waist of his opponent, holds the other aloft in the hope that, with one arm free, he will fool the official. It is holding pure and simple, and good officials will not be tricked so easily.

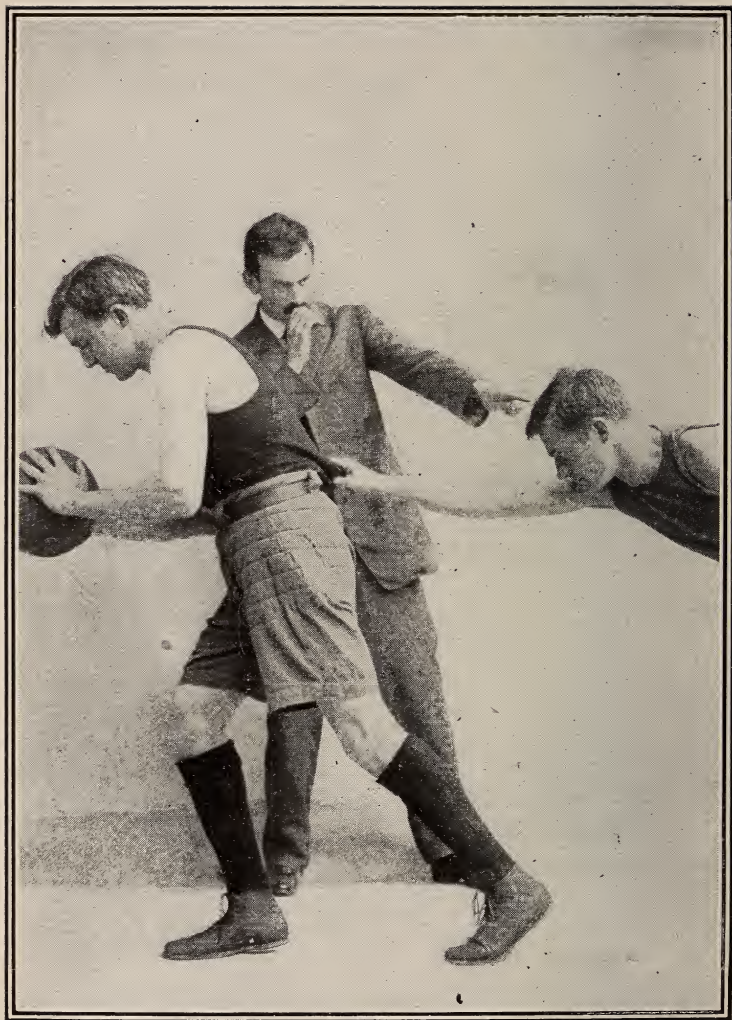


PLATE NO. 6.

Plate No. 6.

Illustrates a situation that sometimes affords considerable amusement to everybody but the anxious wearer of the jersey. Don't let the amusement interfere with the fact that this is holding, and that the unceremonious disrobing which sometimes accompanies this practice is very embarrassing and delays the game.

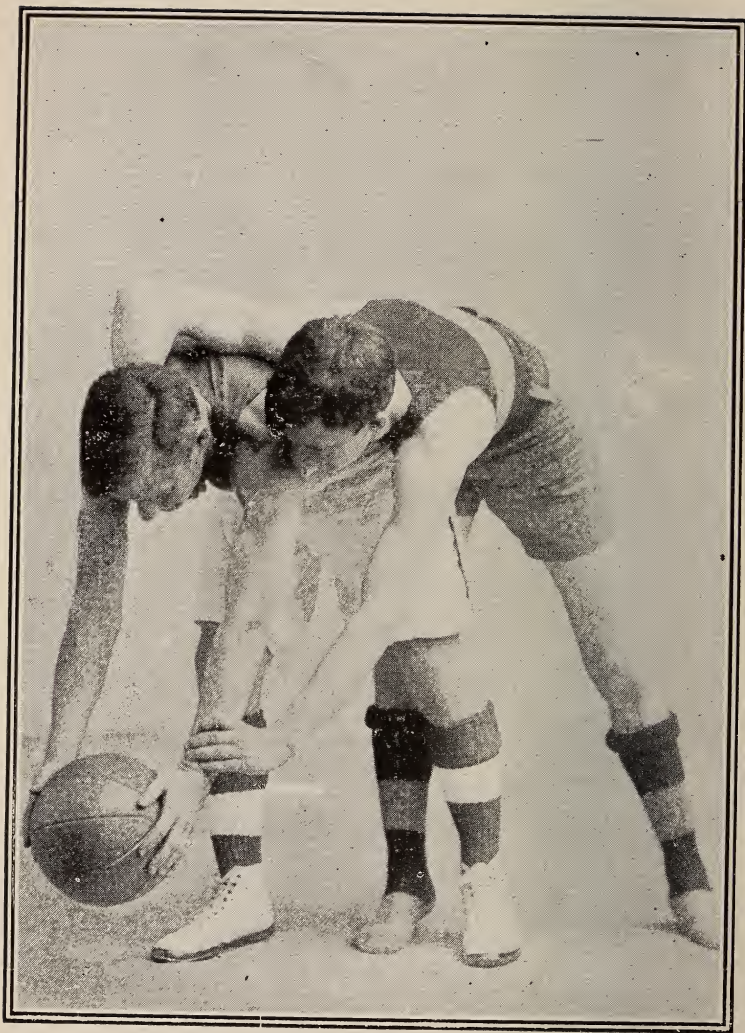


PLATE NO. 7.

Plate No. 7.

Is holding, pure and simple, and the fact that the ball is held to the ground offers no excuse.



PLATE NO. 8.

Plate No. 8.

Strongly resembles the wrestling trick known as the "flying mare." The ball has been held to the ground, and the player on top, in attempting to reach it, has climbed on his opponent's back. The under man does not help things any by grasping the arm of the man on top and attempting to heave him over his head, and unless two wrongs make a right, the whole affair resembles a double foul. Had the under player not tried to toss the upper man, the official should stop the upper man's laying over his opponent in short order by imposing a foul for holding.

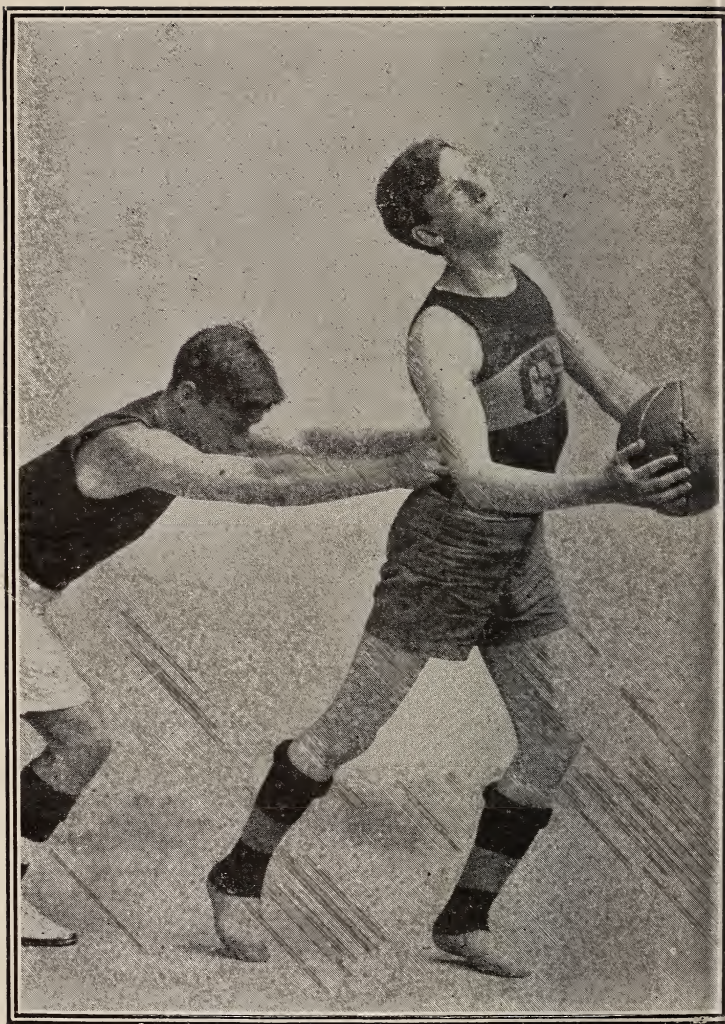


PLATE NO. 9.

Plate No. 9.

Illustrates a player catching the ball on or near the boundary line, while his opponent, who has no hope of obtaining possession of the ball, deliberately fouls him by a violent push. The offender, without doubt, is the man who does the pushing, and the man with the ball cannot be considered as carrying it out of bounds.

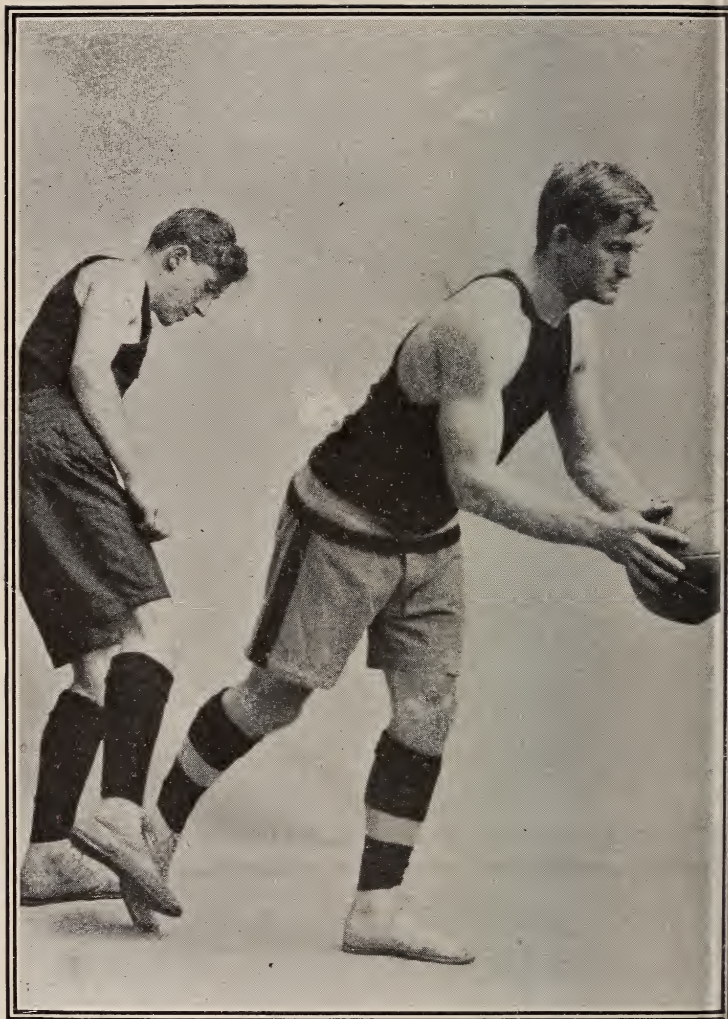


PLATE NO. 10.

Plate No. 10.

Illustrates one of the most dangerous forms of fouling. Serious accidents often result from that most sneaking of all plays—the trip. The best place for the player who trips is on the side lines.

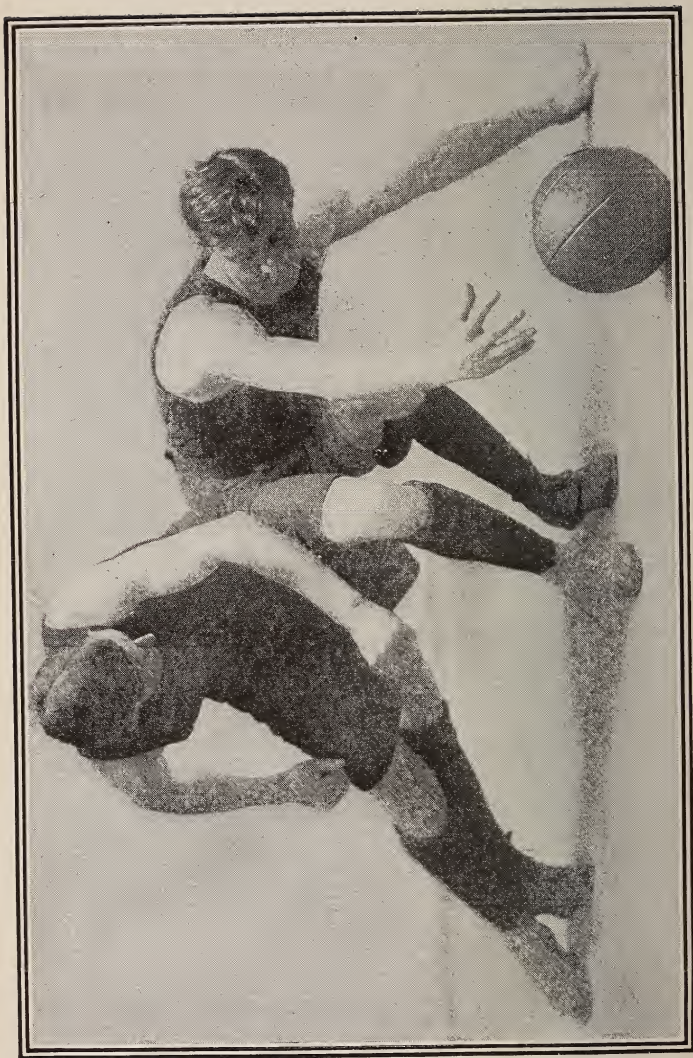


PLATE NO. 11.

Plate No. 11.

Illustrates a man pursuing the ball out of bounds. His opponent, who is a little bit late, tries to prevent his securing the ball by hiping him. It is a superfluous and unnecessary piece of roughness, for possession of the ball depends not upon who touches it first when out of bounds, but upon who crosses the line first nearest the ball. Officials will do well to discourage this sort of thing by the instant use of the whistle.



PLATE NO. 12.

Plate No. 12.

Illustrates the use of the elbow to temporarily disable an opponent. The man in front is dribbling; the man in the rear, while attempting to cover as best he can, comes within range and is the recipient of an elbow in the solar-plexus. Needless to say, he is temporarily disabled. The elbow figures in many other plays, and requires a sharp-eyed official to detect it. It is "dirty" play of the worst description.



PLATE NO. 13.

Plate No. 13.

Illustrates practically the same thing as Plate No. 12, and would seem to indicate that the one-handed dribble, in spite of all that was claimed for it, offered quite a few opportunities for flagrant violations.

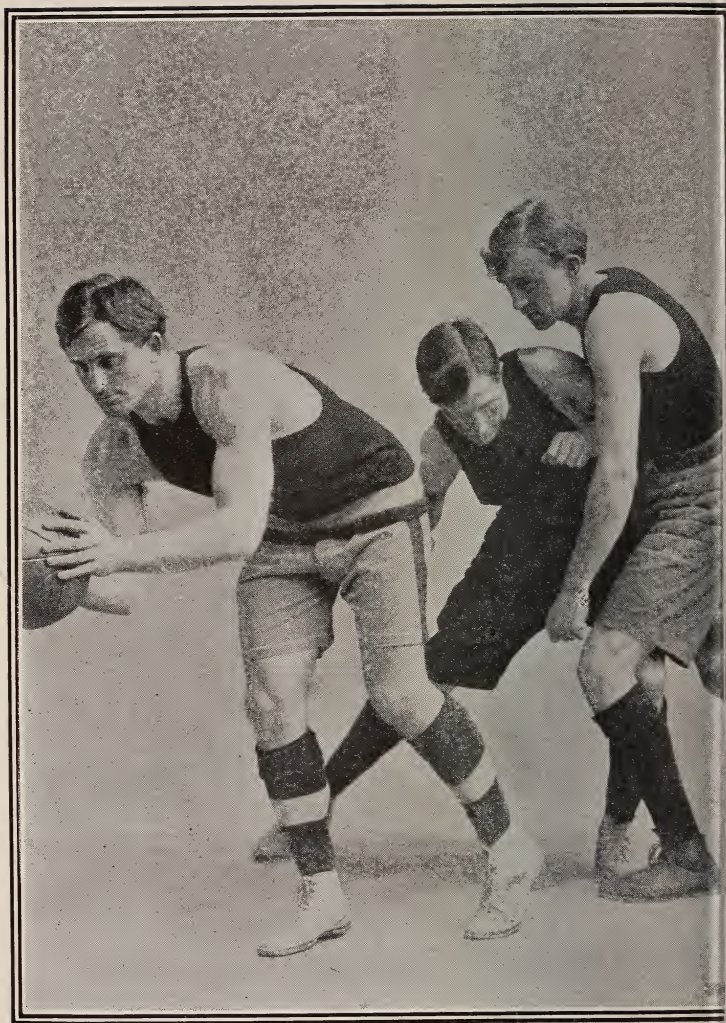


PLATE NO. 14.

Plate No. 14.

Illustrates a false conception of the "block." The player with the ball is trying to get away, and while it would be good team work on the part of his team mate to interpose himself between the man with the ball and his opponent, yet by using his elbow and hip he does not use a legitimate block, but is guilty of a palpable foul.



PLATE NO. 15.

Plate No. 15.

Another mistaken idea of "blocking." The player with the ball is under the goal just about to shoot. It would be good team work on the part of the team mate to get in the way of the opponent who is rushing up to stop the goal, but he makes the mistake of charging at him, and consequently spoils a good play by committing a foul.

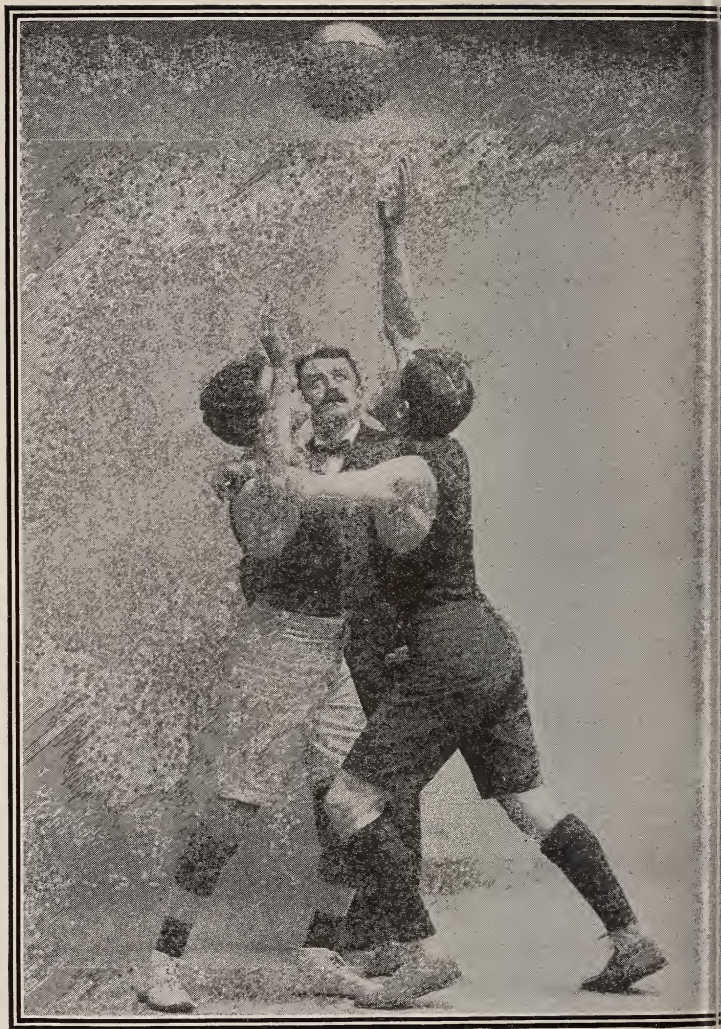


PLATE NO. 16.

Plate No. 16.

Shows a foul jump at center on the toss-up. One player by throwing his weight on his opponent seeks to keep him down while forcing himself aloft at the other's expense. As usual, the referee is gazing at the ball, utterly oblivious to the foul that is being committed right under his nose.



PLATE NO. 17.

Plate No. 17.

Exposes a very dangerous foul. The picture speaks for itself, and the act should call for instant disqualification. Referee still watching the ball.

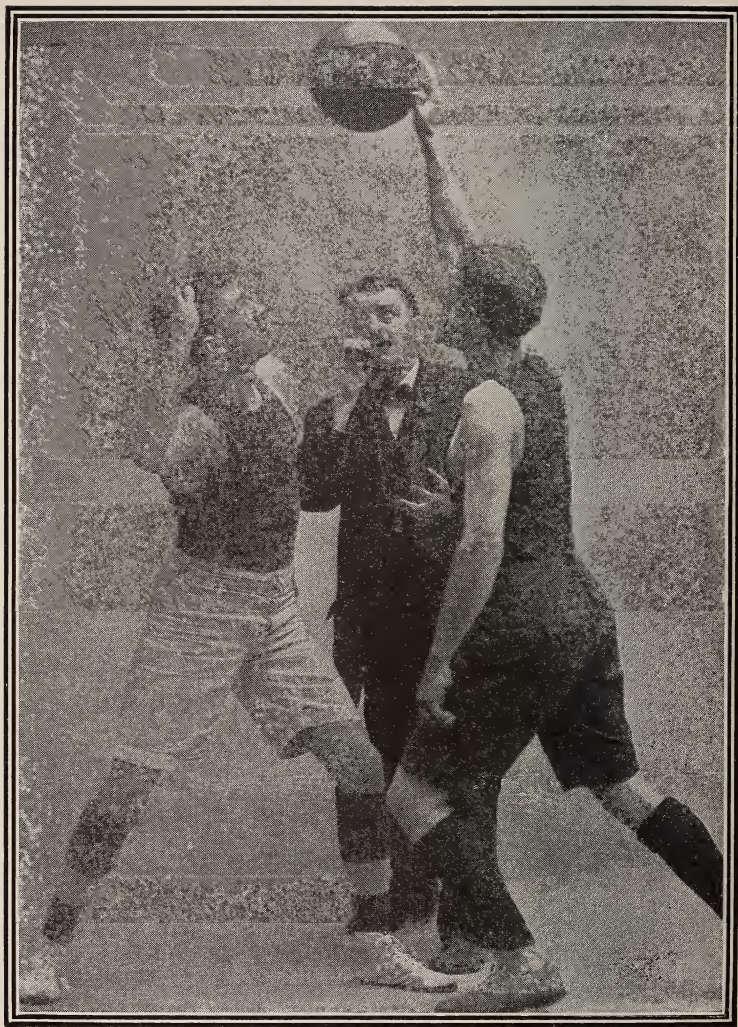


PLATE NO. 18.

Plate No. 18.

Shows a foul committed by batting the ball while in its upward course. This is contrary to rule, as the ball is not in play until the referee's whistle sounds when the ball reaches its greatest height.



PLATE NO. 19.

Plate No. 19.

Shows where a player jumping for the ball fouls his opponent by forcing back his head with the open hand. This is dirty play of the worst type, and anything can happen to a player who is subjected to this sort of thing while in the air. It is worse than roughness, for the player assailed stands a first-class chance of getting his neck broken.

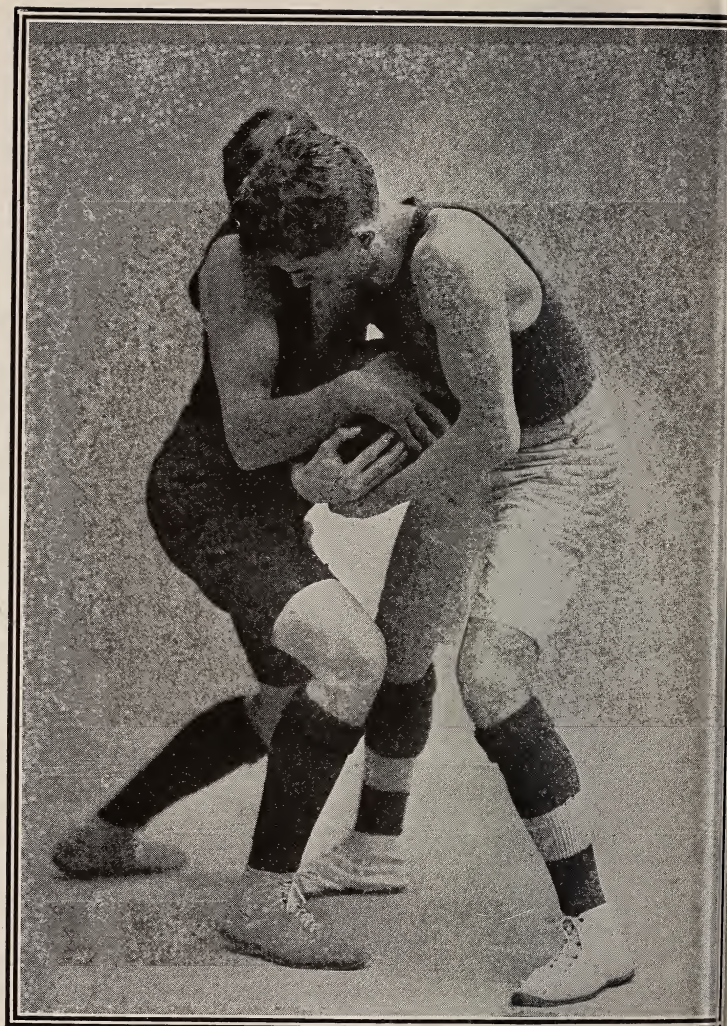


PLATE No. 20.

Plate No. 20.

What these rules are trying to eliminate; the superfluous, stupid and utterly uncalled for "held ball." This is not basket ball, but a wrestling exhibition. While it is progressing eight players are transformed into spectators, and the game is delayed pending the outcome of this unnecessary bit of rough house. When the referee finally stops it by blowing the whistle, the two participants jump; clean perhaps and perhaps otherwise, and each goes his way with a well-developed desire to get square on the other at the next opportunity that offers.

Proper Way To Keep Score.

NAME OF TEAM		FIRST HALF		SECOND HALF	
"THE METS		Goals	Fouls	Goals	Fouls
R. F.	Frank Coombs	2, 2, 0,		2, 0, 0,	X,
L. F.	Louis H. Eberlein	2, 1, 1, 0,	X,	1, 1, 2,	
C.	A. St. J. Cameron	2, 0,	X, X, X,	2,	
R. G.	John L. Distler	1, 1, 0, 2,		2, 2, 0, 0,	X,
L. G.	Geo. P. Spindler	2, 2, 1, 1,	X,	2, 1, 1,	X, X,
Sub.	Alex Moir				
Sub.	Willard S. Salmon				
		20		16	

Played at 76 New St., Newark, N. J. Date Dec. 3rd, 99 Referee Mr. Walsh

Umpire Mr. Turner Time Keeper Mr. Nugent Scorer Mr. Gorman

Winner The Mets Score 36-28

RULES FOR SCORING.

**All Games Must Be Scored as Per Diagram on
Opposite Page.**

A sample page for a team will be found on the opposite page. In the first column are spaces for the position of each player, in the second column are found the names of the players, in the third column the goals scored during the first half.

In this column will be found three sets of marks; a figure two (2), which denotes a goal scored from the field; a figure one (1), which denotes a goal scored from foul and a cipher (0), denoting that a goal from foul has been tried for and missed. The figure two (2) of course counts two points, the figure one (1) one point and the cipher (0) nothing. The use of plain figures rather than symbols will simplify scoring and has the advantage of being readily added. At the bottom of the column is the total number of points scored during that half.

In the fourth column are the fouls; an X denoting that a foul has been called on a player. In the event of a disqualification, mark a D in the column and state nature of offence.

The score book is a necessity to the manager who wishes to keep an accurate record of the ability of his players, and systematic scoring is essential to the elimination of disputes over the score.

THE MINUTE MEN.

Managers of home teams are notified that in the event of a sudden cancellation, a team specially organized for the protection of Association members in cases of this kind, and known as "The Minute Men," can be secured on a few hours' notice.

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THOS. H. SMITH.

225 East 31st Street, New York City.

DISENGAGED PLAYERS.

A list of disengaged players will be kept at headquarters for the benefit of managers desiring to make changes in the line-up of their teams. Any player who can produce a satisfactory release from the last team he played upon can have his name entered upon this list.

State name, age, weight, position, name of last team played on, address of its manager, and reason for severing connection therewith. Address

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SCIENCE OF THE GAME

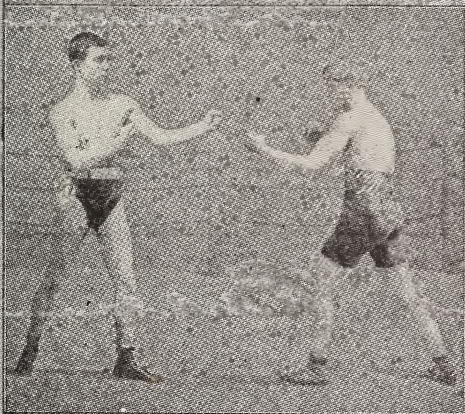
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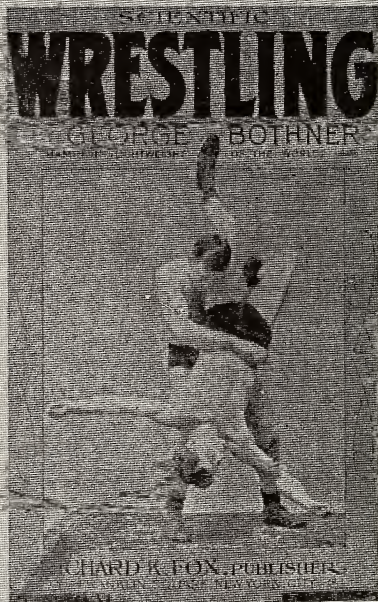
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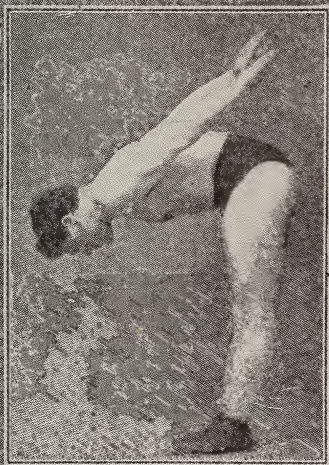
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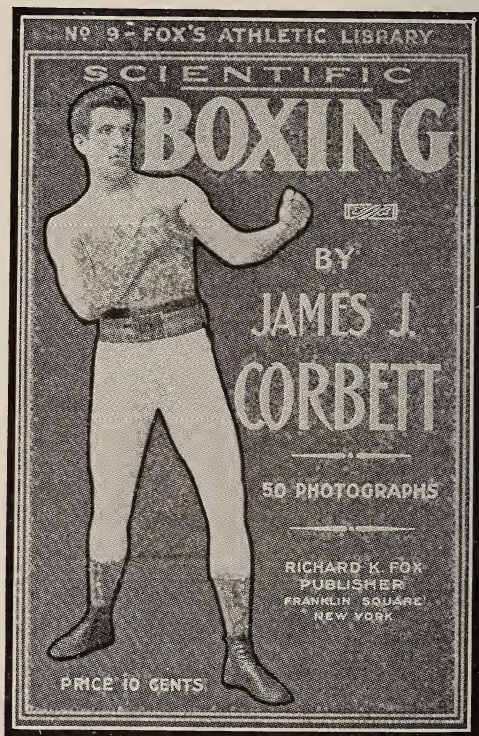


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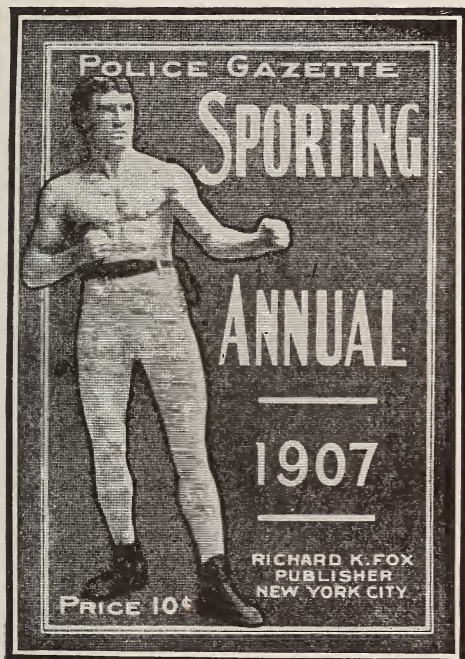


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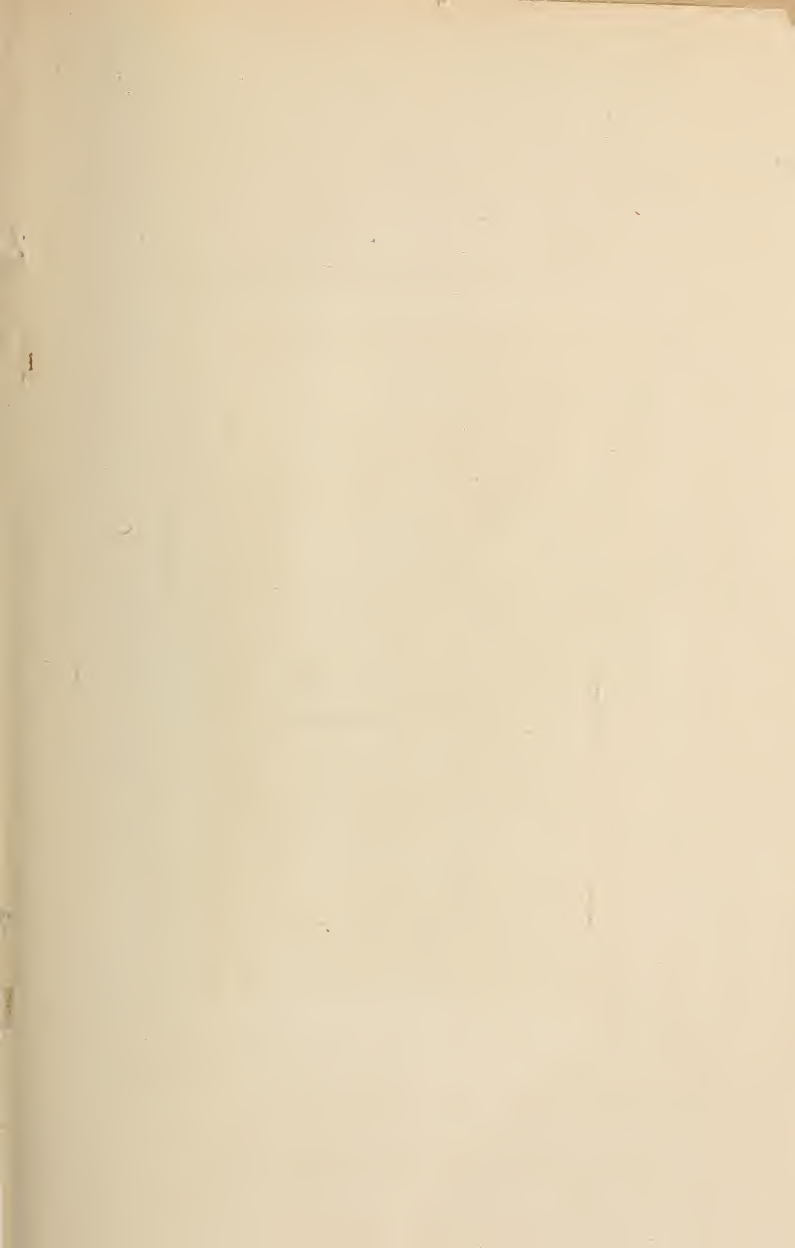
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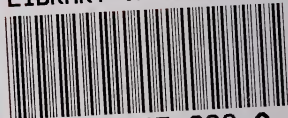
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